THE

Bombay Gazette

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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Bombay, 2nd March 1863.

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18th February, 1863.

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Printed particulars as to the lots and conditions and terms of sale are published, which intending purchasers will obtain from the undersigned on application.

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ROBINSON & Co., Agents.

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ROBERT FRITH & Co.

Agents for the Captain and Owner of the Ship *Vittoria*.

Bombay, 27th February 1863.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *City of Agra*, from Liverpool, are requested to send boats to-morrow to remove their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at their expense and risk. Captain Sliegh will not be responsible for the condition of Packages after they have left the Ship's side.

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Bombay, 27th February 1863.

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Bombay, 24th February 1863.

For the Oriental Bank Corporation.
R. MACNEIL, Agent, Bombay.

For the Agra, and United Service Bank, Limited.
H. B. MACCULLOCH, Manager, Bombay.

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PROGRAMME.—Part I.

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Opening Chorus, "Joy, joy to-day"	S. F. Minstrels.
Come where my love lies dreaming	H. C. Campbell.
Tilda Horn	Dave Carson.
The mocking bird	T. P. Brower.
(*With flute obligato by L. F. Palin.*)	
Poor Mary Jane, an elongated ballad	Dave Carson.
Gentle Jenny Gray	J. O. Pierce.
Finale to Part First, "I'm off to Charlestown," With Original Hindoostanee Chorus	Dave Carson.

INTERMISSION OF 10 MINUTES.

Part II.

Ballad "My Guiding Star" (from Robin Hood)	H. C. Campbell.
Solo Concertina (Irish airs)	J. O. Pierce.
The Blue tailed fly	Dave Carson.
Original Song "Oh Take me to London again"	J. O. Pierce.
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W. A. BAKER, Captain,
Executive Engineer, North Canara.

Office of Executive Engineer, North Canara, Sedasheghur, 9th January 1863.

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17th February 1863.

PURSUANT to a DECREE of the High Court of Chancery, made in the Matter of Joseph Harris, late of the Oriental Club, Hanover Square, in the County of Middlesex, and of No. 14, Carlton Road, Maida Vale in the same County, a Lieutenant General in Her Majesty's Indian Army deceased, and a Cause Collum v. Viveash.

The Creditors of the said Joseph Harris who died in or about the month of July, 1861, are by their Solicitors on or before the 27th day of May, 1863, to come in and prove their claims at the Chambers of the Master of the Rolls in the Rolls Yard, Chancery Lane, Middlesex, England, or in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Decree.

Tuesday, the 2nd day of June, 1863, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the said Chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims.

Dated this 23rd day of December 1862.

MR. FREDERICK ROWLAND, Army Accoutrement Contractor, Bellasis Road, Bombay, begs to inform Officers Commanding Corps that he is now prepared to supply every description of Military Accoutrement, Saddlery, &c., Brass Waist and Breast Plates, ornamented with Devices, embossed or engraved.

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PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co.

British Hotel, Lane, Fort, 1st Dec. 1862.

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C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.

Bomay, 1st January 1863.

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Banks.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s. 0½d.	"
" 3 do.	2s. 0½d.	"
" 2 do.	2s. 0½d.	"
" 1 do.	2s. 0d.	"
On demand	1s. 11¾d.	"
On Scotland do.	1s. 11¾d.	"
On Ireland do.	1s. 11¾d.	"
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight	1s. 11¾d.	"

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months	3 "
Do. do. 6 do.	4 "
Do. do. 12 do.	6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement. No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission, will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ½ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Acting Agent.

Bombay, 19th Jan. 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.
Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
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Bankers.
LONDON.............The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL ....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.) "The Albany."

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts on London or Liverpool at the following rates of Exchange:

At 6 months' sight	2s. 0¼d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
3 do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
2 do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
1 do.	2s.	do.
On demand	1s. 11¾d.	do.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal	6	⅌ cent	⅌ anm.	
do. 9 do.	do.	5½	do.	do.
do. 6 do.	do.	5	do.	do.
do. 4 do.	do.	4½	do.	do.
do. 3 do.	do.	4	do.	do.
do. 1 do.	do.	3	do.	do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER,
Manager.

Rampart Row, 20th January 1863.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND—Francs 8,350,000 (£334,000.)
Head Office—14, *Rue Bergère, Paris.*
Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, and Bourbon (Réunion).

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices—23, *Rampart Row.*

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places; as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichéry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Hongkong, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—

On London 6 months' sight	2s. 0½d.	per Rp.
3 Do. Do.	2s. 0½d.	"
On Demand	1s. 11¾d.	"
On France 6 months' sight	frs. 2-57 cts.	"
3 Do. Do.	" 2-54 "	"
On Demand	" 2-51 "	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 1st February 1863.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0½d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s.	0½d.	do.
" 3 do.	2s.	0½d.	do.
" 2 do.	2s.	0½d.	do.
" 1 do.	2s.	0d.	do.
on demand			
On Scotland do.	} 1s.	11¾d.	do.
On Ireland do.			
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s.	11¾d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.	1s.	11¾d.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards	2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum at 3 months' notice	3 "
Do. do. 6 do.	4 "
Do. do. 12 do.	5 "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made. *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ......Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ...... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ...... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business ...... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ...... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 28th January 1863.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand ...... 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months ...... 5 do. do.
Ditto Do. 12 do. ...... 6 do. do.
Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities ...... 9 per cent.
On other Securities ...... 10 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0½d.	per Rupee.
Ditto 3 ditto.	2s.	0½d.	per do.
Ditto 2 ditto.	2s.		do.
Ditto 1 ditto.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
Ditto on demand	1s.	11¾d.	do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent commission.

Hours of business ...... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays ...... 10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS, Manager.

Bombay, 21st January 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
HEAD OFFICE...... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURG, and SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, (LIMITED,) is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments:—

THE LONDON and WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND (and Branches).

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0½d.
" 4 months' sight	2s. 0½d.
" 3 months' sight	2s. 0½d.
" 2 months' sight	2s. 0½d.
" 1 month's sight	2s.
On demand	} 1s. 11¾d.
On Scotland	
On Ireland	
Circular Notes	1s. 11¾d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH, Manager.

Bombay, 10th February 1863.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London,	at 6 months' sight	2s.	0½d.	per Rupee.
Ditto	at 4 ditto	2s.	0½d.	do.
Ditto	at 3 ditto	2s.	0½d.	do.
Ditto	at 2 ditto	2s.	0½d.	do.
Ditto	at 1 ditto	2s.	0d.	do.
Ditto	sight ditto	1s.	11¾d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission

Hours of business ......10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ......10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Manage.

Bombay, 31st January 1863.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid-up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers, { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates viz.:—

6 month's sight (not under £50)	at 2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
4 Do.	at 2s. 0½d.	"
3 Do.	at 2s. 0½d.	"
2 Do.	at 2s. 0½d.	"
1 Do.	at 2s. 0½d.	"
Sight	at 2s. 0d.	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, 2¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Directors have recently opened an Agency of the Bank of Rangoon for the transaction of general Banking and Exchange Business.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Agent.

February 21st, 1863.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Feb. 28	Phuttel Barry	Nacoda	Calcutta 21 Jan.
	Hamido Bux	Nacoda	Calicut 9 Feb.
	Chanarel	Sharp	Liverpool 30 Oct.
	Harkaway	Johnson	London 29 Oct.
Mar. 1	Odin (s)	Lord Hay	Cannanore 25 Feb.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per Ship *Chanarel*, from Liverpool.—On the 24th December, in Lat. 38·11 S. Long. 5·4 W. Spoke the Barque *Dama*, from Liverpool bound to Calcutta, 55 days out; on the 20th January, in Lat. 32·54 S., Long. 82·30 E. Spoke the Ship *Castle Maine*, from Liverpool bound to Calcutta.

Per Ship *Harkaway*, from London.—On the 8th December, signalized Ship *Cornet*, from Liverpool bound to Bombay, in Lat. 28·39 S., Long. 19·55 W.; on the 14th January, signalized the French Ship *Jestore*, from Bordeaux to Bombay, Lat. 34·5 S., Long 77·35 E.; on the 29th January, signalized the Ship *Miletus*, from Liverpool bound to Bombay, Lat. 10·09 S., Long. 79·30 E.; on the 14th February, signalized the Barque *Lady Amherst*, on the Coast 20 miles South of Alipie.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Feb. 28	Bushire Merchant	Millar	Calcutta.
	Shakespear	Anderson	Liverpool.
	Salsette (s)	King	Aden and Suez.
	Amelia	Barton	Madras.
	Tilly (s)	Clayton	Malabar Coast.
	Coromandel (s)	Etheridge	Sadashewghur.
Mar. 1	Caroline	Dodds	Kurrachee.
	Inspector	Nacoda	Aden & Hoodooda.
	Singapore (s)	Gribble	China, &c.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Ship *Chanarel*, from Liverpool.—Mrs. Leckey, and son; and Miss Sharp.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Tilly*, to Malabar Coast.—Miss L. Ward; Mr. G. H. Beedermann; Mr. Raimond; Captain Magrath; Mrs. Pennquick, and infant; Mr. Lowe; ten Non-Commissioned rank and file, and eight natives.

Per Barque *Inspector*, to Hoodooda.—One hundred and ninty-four pilgrims, and eighteen children.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last:—

Ship *Edwin Fox*, for Cochin.
Steamer *Maharaj*, for Kurrachee.

IMPORT MANIFESTS.

From Aden and Suez.

Steamer *Jeddo*.—3,040 boxes Species, bundles Ivory, 131 packages Empty Bottles, 1 parcel Papers, 1 box Otto of Roses, 1 case Tobacco, 29 packages Stores, 344 packages Merchandise.

From Aden.

Ship *Concardia*.—40 barrels Tar.

From China.

Steamer *Norna*.—76 boxes Gold, 13 boxes Treasures, 2 boxes Silverware, 8 boxes Sycee, 1 box Velvet, 10 cases Glass Beads, 118 cases Silk, 2 packages Preserves, 52 bundles Copper, 2 cases Cigars, 20 cases Yellow Stones, 1 box Books, 908 Slabs Tin, 1 box Samples, 1 case Tea, 4 boxes Tobacco, 100 bags Supaca, 2 bales Cotton, 12 boxes Java Rupees, 5 packages Sundries.

Steamer *Indore*.—2 boxes White Copper, 6 boxes Yellow Stones, 980 cases Cassia, 75 packages Papers, 163 boxes Preserves, 8 packages Furnitures, 1,575 boxes Tea, 3 boxes Sycee, 152 bags Supaca, 211 cases Camphor, 11 boxes Picture Frames and Glasses, 11 packages Piece Goods, 10 packages Cheroots, 2 cases False Pearls, 22 boxes Trunks, 11 boxes Gold, 1 box Silverware, 221 bundles Brass, 1 case Books; 21 cases Mace, 11 cases Nutmegs, 176 bundles Coir Yarn, 48 packages Bangles, 145 cases Silk, 2 boxes Silk Umbrellas, 6 cases Lacquerеdware, 10 cases Chinaware, 60 packages Copper, 34 cases Glass Beads, 15 tubs Sugarcandy, 632 Slabs Tin, 2 boxes Dollars, 45 cases Olibanum, 1,186 bags Sugar, 21 bags Sago, 516 packages Sundries.

From Calcutta.

Ship *Lady Canning*.—20 cases Corals, 50 cases Camphor, 9 packages, Copper, 135 cases Silk Piece Goods, 890 bales Gunnies, 1,433 bags Sugar, 486 bales Jute, 2,820 bags Rice, 1,133 bales Cotton, 5 packages Mats, 40 bags Merchandise.

From Melbourne.

Ship *Almora*.—1,895 casks Copper.

From Maulmain.

Ship *Caroline*.—A quantity of Teak Timber and Planks.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, 28TH FEBRUARY 1863.

For London.

Hornet.—100 bags Saltpetre, 150 cwt., G. Burstall and Co.; 600 packages Wet Dates, 707½ cwt., Enderjee Moonsy.

Caroline Agnes.—28 cases Olibanum, 60 cwt. 21 lbs., Ludha Wagjee; 59 cases Gum Arabic, 151 cwt. 1 qr. 15 lbs., Momud Peera and Co.

Salamanea.—5 cases Sundries, Leckie and Co.

For Liverpool.

Uncas.—30 bales Cotton, 105 cwt., Rustomjee Eduljee; 59 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Culliandass Nusserwanjee and Co.; 69 bales Cotton, 241½ cwt., Combier Son and Co.

Bosphorus.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Dinshaw Manockjee.

Resolute.—27 bales Wool, 81 cwt., Manockjee and Muncherjee Hirjee and Co.; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Jairam Ruttonsy; 51 bales Cotton, 78½ cwt., Courjee Ludha; 47 bales Wool, 141 cwt., Goculdass Cursondass.

Brunelle.—80 bales Cotton, 280 cwt., Jeatha Ludha.

Jamsetjee Cursetjee.—250 bags Sursee Seed, 375 cwt., Ludha Madhowjee.

Zambia.—300 bags Sursee Seed, 450 cwt., Gunsy Tickum; 125 bales Cotton, 487½ cwt., Pursotum Herachund.

Trenton.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Lalljee Varesy.

Morino.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Hargovind Pranjeevun and Co.

Mornington.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Lalljee Mowjee; 70 bales Cotton, 245 cwt.; 30 bales Wool, 90 cwt., Aspall Mooljee.

King of Algeria.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Sewmoorty Anapoory.

Herald.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Sewmoorty Anapoory.

For Havre.

Zemindar.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Muncherjee Jamsetjee and Sons.

D. Artagnan.—19 bales Orchilla Weed 66½ cwt., Dossabhoy Cursetjee and Co.; 2 packages Feathers, Abdool [illegible] Abdoolally.

STATIONS OF H.M.'s INDIAN NAVY.

1450	Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Worsley	Bombay.
*946	Auckland, (paddle)	Bombay.
	Augusta, 6 (schooner)	Bombay.
664	Berenice, 2 (paddle), Scarle	Bombay.
*420	Clive, 14 (sloop)	
300	Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Sedley	Persian Gulf.
204	Comet, 2 (p. gun-boat), Selby	River Euphrates.
182	Constance, 3 (schooner), Trollope	Aden.
1026	Coromandel, 4 (screw), Etheridge	Kurrachee.
*1022	Dalhousie, (screw)	Bombay.
*387	Elphinstone, 12 (sloop,)	Bombay.
*225	Euphrates	Surveying Bombay Harbour.
*495	Falkland, 12 (corvette)	Bombay.
*1450	Ferooz, 13 (paddle)	Calcutta.
90	Georgiana, 2 (tender)	Persian Gulf.
215	Goolanar, (paddle yacht), Syrang	Bombay.
300	Hugh Rose, (gun-boat) Hewett	Kurrachee.
200	Lady Falkland, (paddle)	Bombay.
157	Mahi, 3 (schooner), Carpendale	Aden.
167	Marie, (schooner)	Bombay.
49	Nerbudda, (schooner)	Kurrachee.
140	Pleiad, (screw), Hewison	Bombay.
1246	Prince Arthur (screw)	Bengal Public Works' Department.
960	Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Adams	Aden.
49	Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers	Bombay Harbour.
258	Tigris, 5 (brigantine)	Bombay.
*705	Victoria, 4 (paddle)	Bombay.
1003	Zenobia, 9 (paddle)	Bombay.

* Out of Commission.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.
679 Caroline Agnes, W. Ovenstone—W. Nicol & Co. (c.l. Feb. 13)
1156 Hornet, Prynn—Ewart Latham & Co. (c. l. Feb. 25)

FOR LONDON VIA KURRACHEE.
927 Salamanca, Livesay—Leckie & Co. (c. l. Feb. 14)
1064 Walmer Castle, Ormsby—Wallace & Co. (c. l. Jan. 26)

FOR LIVERPOOL.
1107 Almera.—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. Feb. 26)
1300 Bosphorus, Murphy—Ritchie, Steuart & Co (c. l. Jan. 30)
1122 Brunelle, Orkney—Rennie Scovell & Co. (c. l. Feb. 9)
816 City of Delhi, Muir—Grey & Co. (c. l. Feb. 20)
972 Concordia, D. Ross.—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1215 Dawn of Hope, McKie—E. Latham & Co. (c. l. Feb. 13)
812 Ferozesha, G. F. Daveren—Robinson & Co. (c. l. Feb. 24)
1410 Greyhound, Jackson—Leckie & Co. (c. l. Feb. 3)
1124 Havelock, Gandy—Rennie Scovell & Co.
1194 Herald, E. McGrath—Killick Nixon & Co. (c. l. Feb. 18)
891 Jamsetjee Cursetjee, Foster—E. Bates & Co. (c.l. Feb. 20)
1707 King of Algeria, Smellie—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Feb. 12)
1665 Lillies, Bell.
951 Mornington, Guthere—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Jan. 30)
650 Moreno, Whiting.—Wallace & Co.
1075 Natolia, C. Butler—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Jan. 12)
1169 Pride of the Ocean, J. Kyle—A. H. Huschke & Co.
1337 Queen of the Seas—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c. l. Feb. 4)
1072 Resolute, Wallace—Ritchie Steuart & Co. (c. l. Feb. 5)
1194 Tasmanian, Attridge—N. Macdonald & Co. (c. l. Jan. 21)
983 Trenton, Walker—Coupland & Co. (c. l. Feb. 2.)
1725 Tudor, Wherland—Killick, Nixon & Co. (c. l. Feb. 26)
1320 Uncas, Boag—Dirom, Hunter & Co. (c. l. Jan. 6)
1511 Wasp, Storey—Coupland & Co. (c. l. Feb. 17)
1004 Zambia, Miller—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Feb. 19)

FOR ADEN.
650 Boyne, Kemp—Hajee Fazell Marcally. (l. c. Feb. 18)
614 Forfarshire, Richmond. (c. l. Feb. 21)
300 Judul Bary, Nacoda—Haji Esmail Sidick. (c. l. Jan. 8)
575 Sir E. Perry, Narea—Govindjee Virjee. (c. l. Jan. 31)

FOR HAVRE.
255 D'Artagnan, G. T. Dizac—R. Frith & Co. (c. l. Feb. 13)
826 Eloisa, E. Philpot—D. H. Cama & Co. (c. l. Jan. 27)
512 Giscours, Lain—Stearns Hobart & Co. (c. l. Feb. 23)
527 Hadassah, Dickson—Blackwell & Co.
647 Zemindar, Jones—Forbes & Co. (c. l. Feb. 9)

FOR CHINA.
559 Bombay Castle (s), Wadge—C. M. S. N. Co.
140 Ida, Jesson—David F. Stewart.
960 Indore (s), Brown.—C. M. S. N. Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND SIAM.
327 Prince of Wales, Nacoda—H. J. Abadin.

FOR SIAM.
891 Prince of Wales, J. Winckler—P. Hurrichund Sons & Co.

MOULMAIN.
109 Nassrool Hamed, Nacoda—M. Husein.
607 Noosrut Shah, W. Minto—Forbes & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA VIA COCHIN.
411 Scindian (s) T. Morrison—B. S. N. Co. (c. l. Feb. 21)

FOR CALCUTTA.
1499 Boston Light, A. Crowell—Cursondass Madhavadass.
639 Cutch Merchant, Ashley. (c. l. Feb. 24)
605 Futtay Allum, Shearle—H. Jacob H. Joosub. (c. l. Feb 6)

FOR KURRACHEE.
Maharaj (s) Kidder, (c. l. Feb. 28)
Pioneer (s), R. Taunton. (c. l. Feb. 25)
403 Washington, A. Mahaud—S. Tyebjee & Co.

FOR KURRACHEE AND MAURITIUS.
Kurrachee (s), G. Beyts. (c. l. Feb. 27)

FOR COCHIN.
835 Edwin Fox, Maclean—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Feb. 28)

FOR HUDOODA.
444 Waverly—Hajee Mohomed Sedick. (c. l. Feb. 26)

FOR COLOMBO.
154 Keeratta Roodreen—D. Bhicajee Khan (c. l. Feb. 13)

NOT FIXED.
824 Adriatic, D. Scott.—Ritchie Steuart & Co.
307 Artemise, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.
967 Beloochee, Mitchell—Leckie & Co.
277 Bombay (s), J. Woolley—Caliandass Nusserwanjee.
559 Bussora Merchant, Richards.—H. Moosa Joosub.
1070 City of Agra, Sleigh—Coupland & Co.
623 Colgrain, P. Case.—Peel Cassels & Co.
436 Fatel Rahamon, Nicoline—Shaik Md. A. Latiff.
212 Futtel Mujid, Nacoda—Woosman Voydina.
670 Futtel Salamm, T. Davies.—H. A. N. Mahomed.
733 Hamoody, Nacoda—Shaik Mahomed Abdool Latiff.
620 Hydree, Chrichton—Abdool Cadoo.
574 Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, H. Parker—Eduljee Framjee & Co.
369 Juddal Mamnon, Nacoda—Adamally Sooltanally.
374 Kusrovie, W. Gray—Purshotum Hirachund.
651 Lady Canning, H. M. Sidick.
1033 Magnolia, Baynon—M. Wadia Tons.
30 Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.
624 Maria Grey, Jones—Aga Mohmed Tuckey.
669 Nasree, Box—Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.
705 Phatel Barry, Nacoda—H. Esmal H. Hubib.
600 Sarah, Gordon.—Wallace & Co.
498 Shaw Allum, C. Ricker—H. S. Jaffer.
706 Thames, Tatham—Captain.
848 Vittoria, Martin—Robert, Frith & Co.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

476 Azof, Brasley.
1950 China, R. Curling.
1100 Jeddo, Browne.
1200 Norna, G. Burne.
1609 Pottinger, H. K. Toll. (Laid up)

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR MARSEILLES.
Duke of Northumberland, Brown—D. Cursetjee & Co.
Reine de Anges, Terras—D. Cursetjee & Co.
Shaw Allum, Clarke—Captain.

FOR MAURITIUS.
Japan, Henderson—Captain.
891 Lady Rawlinson, Rowe—Fleming & Co.

FOR BOMBAY.
744 Cambay, Wilson—Finlay & Co.
1156 Frenchman, Galloway—Oriental I. S. Company.

MAULMAIN.
591 Princess Royal, Anderson—Fleming & Co.

FOR BOURBON.
Godavery.

NOT FIXED.
Rebecca Shephard, Summers—Captain.

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 28.

Daubeny, Lieut., 107th Regt., on leave, from Kurrachee.
Valintine, Captain, 109th Regt., on leave, from Kurrachee.
Woodward, Captain, 4th Royal Artillery, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Holland, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, from Poona.
Hobson, Major General, Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.
Hobson, Captain, Staff Corps, on sick leave, from Nassick.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 28.

Daubeny, Lieut., 107th Regt., on leave, to up-country.
Valintine, Captain, 109th Regt., on leave, to up-country.
Holland, Major, Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Poona.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C.B.

Bombay, Saturday, 28th February 1863.

1. Thursday will be the holiday for the ensuing week.

2. The Committee of Survey for the ensuing week will be composed as follows:—

President.—Captain Herne, 103rd Regiment.
Members.—One Subaltern, from 103rd Regiment, and Quarter Master, 21st Regt. N. I.

3. The Muster of Corps in Garrison will be taken at sunrise on Monday, the 2nd proximo.

The Muster of Engineer Store Lascars, Ordnance, Barracks, Gun-Carriage, and Fire Engine Departments, will be taken at the Muster Tent on the Esplanade, by the Brigade Major of the Garrison, at the same hour.

4. A Committee composed as follows, will assemble on Monday next, the 2nd proximo, at 11 A.M., at the Mess-room, 18th Regt. N. I., to determine the amount of compensation to be allowed to the Native Troops and Followers, on account of the high price of grain for the present month:—

President.—Captain Devetre, 103rd Regiment.
Members.—One Subaltern, 18th Regt. N. I., and one Subaltern, 103rd Regiment.

Bombay Sunday, 1st March 1863.

H. M.'s 103rd Regt., the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow, also the Adjutant for the day.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 27th Feb. 1863.

Lieut. A. M. Shewell, Cadre 2nd European Regt. L. I., returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India, on the 24th February 1863.

BENGAL.

(From the Calcutta Gazette.)

Assistant Surgeon R. T. Abbott, M.D., has been appointed Inspector of Jails in the Central Provinces from the date on which he assumed charge of the office.

Mr. J. W. S. Wyllie, Under-Secretary to the Government of India, in the Financial Department, to be also an Under-Secretary in the Home Department as a temporary arrangement.

Sporting.

THE MADRAS HUNT.—Yesterday morning the hounds met at Kodumbaukum at daylight, and immediately went to work. The gathering was a good one; and though the huntsman of the pack was not present his place was most ably filled by the gentleman who undertook his important duties. The dogs lost no time in getting on the scent and the well-known and welcome ring of the Tally-ho! soon announced a find. After a sharp burst through an open country, Master Jack was caught by the dogs as he was taking to water. There was a good field; and all were well up at the death, the ladies not excepted. The honors of the day on this, as on the last occasion, fell to the lot of one of the ladies, who held a forward and distinguished place throughout the run.—*Madras Daily News, Feb. 24.*

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the names and address of the sender.

BIRTH.

At Coonoor, Neilgherries, on the 15th February, the wife of John Cassels, Esq., of Bombay, of a daughter.

DEATH.

At Love Lane, Mazagon, Bombay, on the 27th February, in the 46th year of her age, Catherine Boswell, relict of the late Mr. A. B. Boswell, Schoolmaster.

Letters to the Editor.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

SIR,—Permit me to ask through the medium of your paper, who is responsible for the imposition practised on board the Steam ship *Kurrachee*, belonging to this Company? The advertised rate, for deck passengers to or from Kurrachee is Rs. 15 if tickets are taken at the office of the Company, and 10 per cent. in excess if the passenger goes on board without a ticket. The imposition I am desirous of pointing out is this, that passengers, who from want of time, or from being ignorant of the locality of the office, were unable to obtain tickets were compelled by the Captain to pay 20 per cent. instead of 10 as advertised. I was a passenger by the above named ship to Kurrachee and back during her last voyage, and was greatly grieved to witness the painful scenes that were enacted on board; many of the poor creatures had gone on board with the idea of having to pay Rs. 16-8 and were unprovided with more than that sum, so that when the excess of Rs. 1-8 was demanded they were of course unable to pay. Many of them were to be seen weeping most bitterly at this wrong, and imploring their more fortunate fellow passengers to lend the necessary amount as they were informed they, or their little luggage, would be detained until the sum was paid. I do not think this is the way to make the natives of India contented with English rule.—Yours truly,

A PASSENGER.

CALENDAR——MARCH, 1863.

Full Moon	Thursday	5d.	7h. 36.8m. P.M.
Last Quarter	Thursday	12d.	11h. 46.1m. P.M.
New Moon	Thursday	19d.	7h. 28.2m. P.M.
First Quarter	Friday	27d.	1h. 48.8m. P.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour Even.	Evening Gun-Fire Shore Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Mon.	2	St. Chad, Bp.	6 20	6 5	9 10	9 34	Date 27th Feb. Time—8h. 0m. 31s.
Tues.	3	Daybreak at 5h. 5m.	6 19	6 5	10 0	10 21	
Wed.	4	Twilight ends at 7.19	6 19	6 6	10 42	11 1	
Thur.	5	Venus rises at 7.35.	6 18	6 6	11 18	11 35	
Fri.	6	Venus sets at 7.31m.	6 17	6 6	11 51	0 7	
Sat.	7	Perpetua, M.	6 16	6 6	0 23	0 39	
Sun.	8	3rd Sunday in Lent.	6 16	6 7	0 53	1 10	

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Monday 2nd.—Sovereignty of Ceylon assumed by the English, 1815.—First brick of Thames Tunnel laid, 1825.
Tuesday 3rd.—Prince Charles Edward died, 1788.—Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., knighted, 1842.—Treaty of Peace with Persia, 1857.
Wednesday 4th.—First Federal American Congress, 1789.
Thursday 5th.—Acre retaken, 1799.—Battle of Barossa, 1811.
Friday 6th.—Peace of Seringapatam, 1792.
Saturday 7th.—Bank of England suspended payment, 1797.—British and Foreign Bible Society established, 1804.
Sunday 8th.—William III. died, 1702.—Battle of Aboukir, 1801.—Bernadotte died, 1844.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY

ADEN	Feb 21	KURRACHEE	Feb 20
AGRA	Feb 24	LAHORE	Feb 18
ALLAHABAD	Feb 4	LONDON	Feb 3
AUSTRALIA	Jan 23	MAURITIUS	Jan 6
ALEXANDRIA	Jan 20	MADRAS	Feb 24
BANGALORE	Feb 20	MALTA	Jan 12
COCHIN	Feb 8	MEERUT	Feb 24
CALCUTTA	Feb 21	OUDH	Feb 14
CAPE	Dec 13	PUNJAUB	Feb 3
CEYLON	Feb 1	PENANG	Jan 13
DELHI	Feb 23	RANGOON	Jan 8
FRANCE	Jan 18	SUEZ	Feb 12
HONGKONG	Jan 27	SINGAPORE	Jan 29

THE
Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, MARCH 2, 1862.

THE policy of the Bombay Government during last year in relation to the chieftains and feudatories of this Presidency over whom this Government exercises a political supervision was in accordance with that proclaimed by Her Majesty and so happily inaugurated by the late lamented Viceroy. It was liberal, as it allowed to the principalities and chiefships a greater freedom of administrative action within their several jurisdictions: it was sound, as it has produced the desired effect of inspiring the more influential classes with a stronger sentiment of attachment to Her Majesty's rule. Measures were adopted during the past year for transferring to His Highness the Raja of Kolapore the administration of his principality. The first public step towards this transfer was taken on the 13th of last October, the date of the Dussera festival, by the public correspondence being conducted in the Raja's name; and His Highness has since been occupied in making arrangements for his new establishment, and in acquiring experience of his new duties under the guidance of the Political Agent prior to the final inauguration of his authority. The history of the Kolapore State since 1837, the date of the late Raja's death, is briefly given in the last administrative report of this Presidency, and possesses considerable interest. The present Raja, on succeeding to the principality in 1837, was an infant. The administration was consequently assumed by a Council of Regency, at the head of which was the Raja's aunt, called the Dewan Saheb, to the exclusion of the Raja's mother. The British Government, on the principle of non-interference, approved the Dewan's ministry. The misrule and mismanagement which prevailed under it was so great, however, that our Government felt compelled in 1843, after unsuccessful attempts to reorganise the ministry, to appoint a British officer as Minister of the State. This interference was met by open rebellion, and a contest ensued which lasted for several months. On the restoration of order, the Dewan and her faction were banished, and the entire administration of the State was undertaken by our Government. The system of administration was at once remodelled, and under the new system the social condition of the State gradually improved, the revenues steadily increased, and a large reduction was effected in the debts due to the British Government on account of insurrectionary charges. During the Indian mutiny and rebellion of 1857-58, which infected Kolapore and the Southern Maratha Country, the Raja adhered with the utmost constancy to the British cause. The loyalty thus displayed gave the Raja strong claims, in connection with his mature age and the promise afforded by his abilities and disposition, to be intrusted with the administration of his principality. And during last year measures were adopted for this purpose. The first act of the Rajah's administration justified the confidence thus placed in him. He selected as the Kharbare under the new administration Ram Rao Nursew, late Dufterdar to the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division. The British Government still retains supervision over the principal Jagheerdars of the Kolapore State. During last year it made over to two of these Jagheerdars their estates which had been managed by Government agency during their minority. The estates when taken under Government management were overwhelmed with debt; and were made over to the Jagheerdars free from all liabilities and with a large cash balance in their treasuries.

The same liberal policy was exercised by Government during last year towards Sawunt Waree. In 1838 the British Government, with the consent of the Sur Dessaee, as the Chief is commonly called, assumed the management of the State, in consequence of the inability of the Chief to deal with his more turbulent feudatories. Some of these feudatories made a desperate effort in 1839, and again in 1844, to free themselves from the restraint imposed by Government upon their excesses. Ana Saheb, the Chief's eldest son and only fourteen years of age, joined his relative Phond Sawunt who headed the insurrection in 1844. On the suppression of the insurrection it was officially announced that the State would be held at the disposal of Government on the death of the Chief. The good conduct of Ana Saheb, however, since 1844, and the conspicuous loyalty of himself and the Waree State during the period of the mutiny led our Government last year to recommend to Her Majesty's Government to grant a full pardon to Ana Saheb for his youthful error, and to recognise him as the heir apparent of the Sur Dessaee. Her Majesty's Government acceded to the recommendation—one condition of the act of grace being that he should only be allowed the management of the State on the liquidation of the entire debt due to the British Government on account of insurrectionary charges. Since his recognition as heir apparent, the balance of the charges due by the Waree State to the British Government, which in 1851 amounted Rs. 4,72,710, has been entirely liquidated; and this result is ascribed to the improved condition of the revenues of the State through the efficient management of the Political Superintendents. In the Southern Maratha Country, our Government has exercised a similarly wise and paternal care in reference to the States of Meeruj and Moodhole. The young Chief of Meeruj, whom the late Chief was permitted to adopt in 1859 as a mark of favor for his loyalty during the mutiny and rebellion, is now pursuing his studies at Belgaum under the auspices of Government, and his estate is being managed by the Political Agent with the view of freeing it from debt before the young Chief closes his minority. The young Chief of Moodhole, who promised to furnish to the Chiefs of the Southern Maratha Country a laudable example of the benefits of early training and education, died last year, while earnestly engaged in projects for the moral and material improvement of his State. He left an only son, a child of about a year old. Government has provided for the future management of the estate during the minority of the heir. We stop here, for the present, in our notice of the policy of Government towards the principalities and chiefships under its political supervision. This policy is wise and liberal and has exercised a very beneficial influence. It is calculated to inspire the influential natives of the country with loyalty towards Her Majesty's Government. With the necessary alteration, we may adopt in reference to this subject the words of Lord Macaulay. Nothing is so offensive to a man who knows anything of history or of human nature, as to hear those who exercise the powers of Government accuse any portion of the subjects of disloyalty. If there be any proposition universally true in politics it is this, that disloyalty is the fruit of misrule. There is no sentiment which more certainly developes itself in the minds of men living under really good Government than that of loyalty. We believe that this sentiment is greatly on the increase throughout the powerful classes of this country at the present time, and that it is the fruit of better Government, of a wiser and more liberal policy towards the native Rajas, chieftains, and feudatories. This policy of our Government ought to be known to the people of Great Britain. It is known in India. It should be known in Britain; and it would be the best answer to the attacks so frequently made by ignorant demagogues on the Indian Government.

IN another part of our paper will be found an address from the Native Pleaders in the Appellate High Court of Calcutta, presented to Sir Charles Jackson on his retirement from office as a Judge in H. M.'s High Court, Bengal, which we reproduce in our columns, on the ground that a gentleman who began his judicial career as Puisne Judge, in the Supreme Court of Bombay, deserves some little notice at our hands now that it has come to an honorable close, though not in the highest grade, in the place where as Advocate General of Bengal, his legal career in India was inaugurated.

Sir Charles Jackson was appointed Puisne Judge of Bombay, when Sir William Yardley succeeded to the Chief Justiceship on the departure of Sir Erskine Perry in November 1852, and took his seat on the bench at the close of that year. Towards the end of 1855, on the retirement of his friend, Sir Lawrence Peel, from the Chief Justiceship of Bengal, and the elevation of Sir James Colville to that office, Sir Charles Jackson was offered the vacant Puisne Judgeship at Calcutta, which he readily accepted, glad of the opportunity of returning to his old friends on the other side of India, preferring as he did at all times the livelier society of Calcutta to the humdrum monotony of Bombay.

As a Judge, Sir Charles Jackson was on the whole, much liked in Bombay. He was slow, but conscientious, careful, and painstaking, and his decisions usually gave satisfaction. In society he was a decided favorite, genial, affable, and kindly, without pretence or parade of accomplishment.

His judicial career in Calcutta was of the same quiet even-going character, as in Bombay, highly respectable and nothing more.

As a member of the defunct Legislative Council of India his conduct presents little occasion for remark. When that honorable, and generally peaceably, disposed body ran riot in its opposition to the memorable "Mysore Grant," Sir Charles Jackson "followed the multitude" in its *attempt* "to do evil"—but on the other hand he offered a spirited opposition to the ill-timed, ill-judged Government "Arms Bill."

He was to leave Calcutta we observe by the last mail, to enter we presume on the honorable shelving called private retirement which is now, the happy lot, (we trust) of so many of our ex-Indian Judges. Her Majesty's Judges in India have generally been good, but few of them great, though Bombay has had its Mackintosh, and Calcutta its Sir William Jones, and its Sir Lawrence Peel. Sir Charles Jackson was a good specimen of the average Judge—a fair lawyer, and a thorough gentleman. In his retirement he has our best wishes.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

MADRAS, *27th Feb.*, 2-50 P.M.
Steamer *Candia* anchored from Calcutta.

MADRAS, *28th Feb.*, 1-20 P.M.
Steamer *Candia* sailed for Suez.

GALLE, *1st March*, 7 A.M.
Steamer *Benares* anchored from China.

NEWS FROM CHINA.

GALLE, *1st March*, 7-85 A.M.

ARRIVED steamer *Benares* from Hongkong 15th, Singapore 22nd, and Penang 24th February.

The accounts from Japan during the past fortnight have had reference principally to the internal affairs of the country.

No molestation has been offered to Foreigners notwithstanding the warnings recently given from Pekin.

There is no news whatever: regular intelligence has ceased to arrive from the Northern Ports, communication being closed by the ice.

From Shanghai all accounts are satisfactory, the country is showing signs of prosperity.

The rebels have not been heard of lately.

COMMERCIAL.

Opium at Hongkong, unusually large supplies.
Present quotations are:—
Old Patna, $700.
New Patna, $640.
Old Benares, $650.
New Benares, $620.
Malwa, $675.
Exchange on London Bank, four shillings and nine pence.
First Class Private Paper, four shillings nine pence half-penny.
On India, Rupees two hundred and twenty-nine.
Opium at Shanghai. Our advices are to the 8th Feb. Light demand, closing quotations there were.
Malwa, 535 taels.
Patna, 518 taels.
Exchange on London at Shanghai, Bank Bills, six shillings two pence three farthings.
First Class Private Paper, six shillings three pence farthing.
On India, three hundred and one Rupees.
Cotton at Canton. Stocks of Indian kinds are nearly exhausted by exportation to England.
Bombay Cotton exported 785 bales.
No sales. Stock 1,556 bales, good to fine, taels fifteen five to sixteen, medium to good, fifteen to fifteen four.
Common, thirteen eight to fourteen nine.
First eight thirty-seven.

GALLE, 1*st March*, 9-15 A.M.

Per *Benares* late last evening, we received advices from Shanghai to the 11th Feb. Opium had advanced, quotations were Malwa, 540 taels. Patna, 530 taels.

(Special Telegram for the Bombay Gazette.)

HONGKONG, 15*th February*, *(morning.)*

Opium, Old Patna, $700. Very little stock.
New Patna, $637. Market unsettled.
Malwa, $675. Market very active, upward tendency.
Bills, Rs. 229 per $100.
Bombay mail and the steamer *Reiver* from Calcutta arrived.

THE KHUNDALLA AFFRAY.

(Special Telegram for the Bombay Gazette.)

POONA, *Saturday evening*, *28th Feb.*, 1863.

Mr. Harrison convicted and sentenced the following prisoners.

Prisoners Nos. one, two, six, seven, and nine, have been sentenced to six months simple imprisonment.

Prisoner number three, two months simple imprisonment.

Prisoner number sixteen, six months rigorous imprisonment.

[Prisoner No. 1 was charged with assault on Mr. Tate; No. 2 on Lieutenant Bogle; Nos. 6, 7, and 9 on Lieutenant Bridges; all these prisoners being members of the Poona Police Force. They and prisoner Nos. 3 (also a Policeman) and 16, a carrier, were also charged with abetting the offence of rioting.]

NEWS-LETTER.

BELGAUM, 24*th February* 1863.

So many complaints have lately been made of the inefficiency of our Belgaum police, that I am glad to be able to bear my feeble testimony to a solitary instance of their zeal. Murders, burglaries, and other outrages of various descriptions are said to have been committed here with perfect impunity; it is a comfort, however, to be assured that a British soldier passing quietly through the town, cannot incur even the suspicion of being intoxicated, without being promptly knocked on the head, and apprehended. The very sight of his red tunic (especially, if he be alone) is a provocative to our loyal and vigilant police to use their truncheons.

Between 7 and 8 o'clock on the evening of Wednesday last, the 18th inst., three men of H. M.'s 44th Regt. passed a police tannah, on their return to barracks. One of them is stated to have had a bottle in his possession, which being perceived by the police, occasioned the cry of "daru." On hearing this, one of the men stretched out his arms to shew that he had nothing of the kind. Whether in doing so he touched one of the policemen by whom he was surrounded, is uncertain. The act was immediately followed by a policeman dealing the soldier a smart blow on the head with his staff. The soldiers then, wishing to avoid a row, made off. Two escaped, the third being overtaken and surrounded, fell into a nullah, while stepping back from the police. The latter might now have easily secured their man, had that been their object. Instead of which they beat him for some time unmercifully with their trunkcheons. Fortunately the darkness and the recumbent position of the soldier, prevented his receiving these blows upon his head, as it was intended he should. One blow which he received upon his arm while defending his head, would have been sufficient to stretch him senseless on the ground. This man has now been six days in hospital, in consequence of the beating he received. Another soldier, on his way to the barracks, seeing a crowd of policemen and other natives, stopped to enquire what was going on. The natives quickly knocked off his cap, and on his turning round to try and recover it, he was immediately assailed by the police. This man was also admitted into hospital in consequence of the blows he received. Bad, however, and undeserved as was the treatment to which these two soldiers were subjected, what such men have most to fear is the lying testimony of cowardly miscreants like those by whom they were assailed. Yes! men who would never show their backs to a Frenchman or a Russian, would quail before the ingenuous perjury of a few native policemen. This accounts for the soldiers running away, after having been struck without waiting to return the blow. The *Hindoo Patriot* says, "outrages on defenceless Europeans are rare, not so are outrages on defenceless natives." Did any one ever hear of ten or twelve Europeans cudgelling and kicking a solitary native, while he lay helpless at their feet? Yet of this and similar other cowardly acts, policemen and other natives are frequently guilty; and what is more, they never have the manliness to attack a European unless he is placed thus at their mercy.

For the last four or five evenings we have missed the westerly breeze, and the nights have consequently been unusually close.—*Poona Observer, Feb. 28.*

LOCAL.

COMMODORE LORD JOHN HAY, C.B., arrived here yesterday by Her Majesty's man-of-war *Odin* from Cannanore.

THE Establishment of the Chief Translator and Interpreter of the High Court, is to be increased by the admission of one Canarese and Marathi Translator and Interpreter on a salary of Rs. 250 a month, four Guzerati and Marathi Translators and Interpreters on salaries ranging from Rs. 180 to Rs. 225, and two assistants on Rs. 80 and 100.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Singapore*, Captain Gribble, which left yesterday for China, &c., carried on board fourteen hundred and sixty-four chests of Malwa Opium, and the following passengers:—

For Galle.—Mr. Appleby, and servant; and Mr. M. Meer Ally, and servant.
For Calcutta.—Captain Cowper, and servant.
For Shanghai.—Captain Eate's child, and servant.
For Hongkong.—Captain and Mrs. Black; and Mr. G. M. Allan.

TESTIMONIAL.—We are glad to learn that the Committee of the Parsee Girls' School Association has resolved to present a testimonial to our well-known Parsee townsman, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, in consideration of his valuable services as Secretary to the Association. A fund is about to be raised among the members of the Committee, out of which will be founded a Scholarship in Mr. Nowrojee's name, in connection with the Girls' School, and a silver tea set with a suitable inscription will be presented to him. Mr. Nowrojee well deserves the reward, as the schools owes their present prosperous condition to his indefatigable and zealous exertions.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.—The performance at this Theatre on Friday night was very good, and Mr. Harrison, Miss Grattan, Mr. F. Bury, and Mr. S. Gordon acquitted themselves in a very able manner. Some new pieces are in preparation, and will soon be produced.

BOMBAY MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.—The eleventh monthly meeting of the Directors of the Bombay Mechanics' Institution for the year 1862-63, was held in their rooms, (over the Dockyard gate), on Saturday last, at 5 P.M. There were present—Mr. J. Firth, in the chair; Messrs. Bogie, Colebrook, McArthur, and Hurrychund Sudashew, (Secretary). The following gentlemen being duly proposed and seconded, were elected as Senior Members of the Institution.

Dr. W. Niven, Lieut. Carew, I.N., Messrs. A. Young, I.N., T. J. Dewar, C. Izon, T. McKenzie, J. Gray, D. T. Stuart, D. Macpherson, H. Hazell, H. Hanborn, and C. White. Re-admitted.—Messrs. J. Mason, and F. Hawkes. Withdrawn.—Brigadier Liddell, Major Eden, Lieut. Nixon, Messrs. Allen, Gassette Parfitt, and Nusserwanjee Jehangeer Wadia. Associates.—Messrs. Gunoba Narayen, and Pestonjee Dadabhoy.

Owing to the Hoolee holidays the Lecture of Rev. Dr. Murray Mitchell, in connection with the Mechanics' Institute, has been postponed from Friday, the 6th, to Monday, the 9th instant.

The Lecture will be open to the public.

THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—These Minstrels of whom we have read so much in almost all the Colonial and Indian papers, have issued a programme announcing their intention of giving a series of entertainments, at the Grant Road Theatre, the first of which takes place this evening. We avail ourselves of this opportunity to state that these caterers for public favor are highly deserving of it, as it has seldom been the good fortune of a Company to receive such flattering encomiums as these minstrels have gained in all quarters of the world. As entertainments of the sort are not very common here. We trust they will receive amongst us a cordial welcome. We subjoin a paragraph referring to the last performances of the troupe, which we copy from the Calcutta *Englishman* of the 28th of November last:—

"The San Francisco Minstrels possess the faculty, rare among birds of passage of their genus in India, of improving upon acquaintance. They made their appearance in the Town Hall last night after their return from the Upper Provinces and found a very large and most good-natured audience. The interval has been improved by them, as was evidenced by the increased precision and better style of their concerted pieces. It is impossible for Dave Carson to stretch his facial muscles beyond their old limit, but he has not studied the language in vain, and last night he passed in Hindostance with full honors, and put into most effective practice, his researches in politics. Mr. Pearse also has lost none of his effectiveness on the Concertina, and the brilliancy and facility of his variations on the Rock Harmonicon are nothing short of wonderful. The whole style of their performance has decidedly improved, and we can promise those who have not heard them a very enjoyable evenings amusement."

REPORT OF THE NAGDEVI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY FROM MAY 1858 TO APRIL 1860.—The Dispensary was opened by a liberal Parsi gentleman on the 2nd May 1858, in the Nagdevi street (from which the name

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

to the Dispensary was given) in a commodious building known as Barbhoy's house. It completed its seventh year on the 30th April 1860, during which period it has been a source of relief to thousands of the suffering poor.

Since the opening of this institution, it has been silently, and we hope efficiently, carrying out the intentions of its benevolent founder by dispensing gratuitously the benefits of medical and surgical relief to the poor of a very extensive and populous part of Bombay, viz., Memon and Khoja Mohlas, Moomba Devi, Bhooleshwer, Market, and its neighbouring Parsi streets.

More than ten thousand sick are admitted every year, and the daily average attendance amounts to about 110, which, calculated for one year, amounts to more than 40,000. If the patients were to attend every day, instead of on alternate days, the total attendance for one year at that rate would be more than 80,000.

The surgical operations performed at the Dispensary have been of a varied and dangerous character, such as the removal of tumours, of stone from the bladder, extraction of cataract, amputations, &c.;—an account of some of these cases has been given in a separate paper annexed to this report. At the commencement of the working of the Dispensary, Drs. Morehead, Peet, and Ballingall, kindly tendered their valuable advice and assistance.

Some of the Graduates of the Grant Medical College also were kind enough to attend during the surgical operations. The total number of lithotomy operations performed during seven years has been 29. The in-door patients were accommodated in the lower apartments of the Dispensary, and were provided with bed, clothing, and food, at the expense of the institution. They were visited three or four times during the course of the day and night according to the necessity of the case. Two of these cases only have proved fatal, while the remaining patients were discharged perfectly cured.

In the medical treatment of disease all the principal European medicines have been freely used when necessary; but at the same time several native drugs found in the Bazar have also been prescribed with benefit.

When the Dispensary was first instituted, efforts were made to introduce vaccination amongst the children of the people living in the neighbourhood, by pointing out the advantages accruing from the adoption of this invaluable modern discovery. Vaccine matter or a vaccinated child was brought from the Government establishment, and children were vaccinated once a week under our immediate superintendence. This practice continued for some time, but owing to the difficulty of getting fresh matter from vaccinated children every week without using forcible means it was for some time abandoned. We are, however, glad to state, that Government has now appointed a separate officer with a staff of assistants in Bombay for this purpose, who perform vaccination at this Dispensary from 9 to 11 A.M. every Tuesday. The number of children vaccinated here by the Government officer is comparatively greater than that vaccinated in other establishments in the Island.

The patients generally attended the Dispensary on alternate days, so that, medicine, except in severe cases, is given to each patient to last for two days; this arrangement being found most convenient to the patients as well as to the surgeon. The total number of patients therefore coming to the Dispensary, if attending daily, as is done in some of the other Dispensaries, would be double the number marked in the returns.

The total number of patients admitted every year into the Dispensary is as follows:—

From 1st May 1853 to 30th April 1854	8,183
" " 1854 to " " 1855	9,040
" " 1855 to " " 1856	9,242
" " 1856 to " " 1857	9,213
" " 1857 to " " 1858	8,582
" " 1858 to " " 1859	11,001
" " 1859 to " " 1860	10,753

From the Annual Report of the Nagdevi Charitable Dispensary, from 1st May 1860 to 30th April 1861, we find that the total number of patients admitted into the Dispensary during the year was 10,359 or a little less than in the preceding two years, but more than in the first five. The difference which is only 504 compared with the preceding year, is most probably owing, to less prevalence of sickness. From this, it will be seen, that the number of attendants continues without diminution, and the usefulness of the institution and the confidence of the sick is fully kept up. The number of patients that remained at the end of the preceding year was 182, and taking the admissions at 10,359 the total number of persons who obtained medical relief during the year amounts to 10,541.

The following table shews the relative proportion of males, females and children, admitted into the Dispensary:—

Males 6,570; females, 1,781;—children, 2,190
Grand total...... 10,541

The following table shews the number of patients cured, relieved, admitted as in-door patients, absented, died, and remained after treatment.

Cases cured	7,332
" relieved	381
" in-door	10
" absented	2,711
" died	1
" remained after treatment	106
Total...	10,541

THE Rev. Mr. Beynon, of Belgaum, had lately the pleasure of baptizing four individuals, adults. Though Shoodras they are respectably connected. Two, young men, were educated in the vernacular schools of the Mission, and subsequently in the English school.

Three persons were received into the native church connected with the American Mission in Bombay, on Sunday last. Two had been baptized in infancy, and one was a Purdeshi who has been for some time an enquirer.—*Bombay Guardian, Feb. 28.*

THE KHANDALLA AFFRAY.—We hope the attention of Government will be drawn to the fact that the late affray at Khandalla had its origin in a piece of caste despotism. In Khandalla there is one public tank, which all classes of the community have a right to use, a right that Government has most distinctly recognized. The Fouzdar saw fit however to exempt the Mahars and Mangs from the privilege. Mussulmans, Portuguese, Europeans, might draw from it; but low-caste Hindoos were prohibited. Some Mahar women took water from it; and it was for this offence that their husbands, who were conducting horses to Bombay, were arrested. The interference of the Europeans was looked upon as an interference with the cherished and valued privilege of oppressing the people of lower caste. This accounts for the furious resistance and the onset. There is nothing for which caste people, even people of low caste, will so readily expose their lives, as for the upholding of their caste distinctions. The whole thing is calculated to impress upon the rulers the absolute necessity of making no concession to caste, in this matter of the public wells. If caste wishes to enjoy its distinctions, it must pay for them: it must dig its own wells, in its own ground.—*Id.*

THE United Presbyterian Mission in Rajpootana, has been called to part with another of its little band of laborers. Mrs. Valentine, the wife of Dr. Valentine, Medical Missionary, died in Bombay on the 23rd instant. Dr. and Mrs. V. had not been many months in Rajpootana, when the latter was seized with a severe illness. She was brought to Bombay in the hope that a voyage to England might be the means of bringing about a restoration to health. Early on Monday last she was taken on board the ship *Her Majesty*, which was then on the point of setting sail; but it soon appeared that she was sinking rapidly, and she was brought back to shore again. She was conveyed to the house of the Rev. Dr. Wilson, on Malabar Hill. There, her spirit took its flight, before she could even be removed from the palanquin. She was but 24. Her spirituality and heavenly-mindedness and meetness for heaven, were apparent to all who had the privilege of ministering to her in her illness. She would have gladly lived to labor for the spiritual welfare of India's dying millions; but she manifested no reluctance to exchange this sphere for the mansions which Christ hath prepared for his people.—*Id.*

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours of the 28th February 1863.

BROACH.—Fine and calm.
BULSAR.—Fair and cool, light S.W.
KOLAPORE.—Fair, N.E.
KURRACHEE.—Fair and pleasant.
SURAT.—Morning cool, day warm.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

OPEN 185½ MILES.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 8th Feb., 1863.

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 17,438.

Amount	Rs.	17,858	1	8
MERCHANDIZE.				
Amount	"	7,703	7	10
Total...	Rs.	25,561	9	6

Corresponding Week last year, Open 132½ Miles.

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 18,456.

Amount	Rs.	8,663	11	9
MERCHANDIZE.				
Amount	"	2,815	6	9
Total		11,478	2	6

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

Saturday, 28th February 1863.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

THE PEARSON CASE.—This case was finally disposed of on Saturday. On Wednesday last, Mr. Faithfull appeared and informed His Worship that in consequence of a petition received by the Judges of the High Court, he had been instructed to attend on behalf of Miss Kate Pearson. On that occasion Mr. Faithfull begged the Magistrate to use his influence and try to induce the defendant to come to an amicable arrangement.

The Magistrate then spoke to the defendant, telling him he thought it would be far better to arrange the matter amicably, rather than to permit it to come before the public as it involved particulars, which would be most painful to all parties concerned, if they transpired which he should feel it necessary to permit in the event his having to deliver a decision in the matter.

The defendant, however, turned a deaf ear to all advice on the subject, and was determined to refuse to make any allowance to the plaintiff, who, he said, was not his daughter, and the case was then resumed.

Mr. Faithfull said, that the plaintiff had been cruelly ill-treated. There was ample testimony of this, and there was no reason to doubt the gross and improper conduct of the father. What had been the conduct of this man? He had sent for her from England, she had been living in his house as his daughter; then the daughter complains of ill-treatment and comes to this Court for maintenance which he at first pays, then refuses to pay any longer, and then at last resorts to the declaration that she is not his daughter. Will such defence avail him here? Can he be allowed to say. "Oh! she is not my daughter." Mr. Faithfull concluded by stating that he could not believe any Court could decide upon the simple allegation of the defendant.

The defendant then produced through his counsel, a marriage certificate, whereby he said he would be able to prove that the plaintiff was not his daughter, but was born eight months previous to his marriage with her mother.

Mr. Faithfull objected to this document being received as evidence, and His Worship decided that it could not be admitted.

The defendant was then examined as to his income after which the case was adjourned till Saturday.

The defendant then deposed that the following letter was written by him to Mr. Crawford, the late Senior Magistrate of Police, dated 10th May 1862:—

"SIR,—I seek your advice in regard to my daughter, Miss Kate Pearson. She was sixteen years of age on the second of last January. I have *gave* her a good education in England and have been at a considerable expense in her outfit, and she arrived in Bombay on the 13th of December 1861. But I am sorry to say we have had some little disagreement in the five months she *as* been in Bombay, so last Saturday afternoon she left me and took away all her outfit which cost me more than fifty pounds and went to a Mr. Cooper's. I have *wrote* two letters to Cooper thinking he would send her home when he knew she left without my *concent*. But not so, for I found out that they took her to a christening-party last night where there was fidling and dancing so I went and asked for her. But *the* told me she was not there and ordered me out and if I did not go *the* would kick me out. But I waited till the party *brok* up, and met her in the street and asked her to go home. But she would not and Mr. Baly, the *Cunstable* came up and I asked to take charge of her and take her home, but he refused and said he did not know our *afferes* and he walked away and then Mr. Cooper, Mr. Newnham, Mr. Nancarrow, and another man began to *incult* me. I ran after Mr. Baly and asked him to do his duty but he refused by *saing* I might see you about it, this is the first time my daughter disobeyed me and this is the only fault I have against her. But I am afraid if she is not restored to me soon it might be *wors* as the people she is with are quite strangers to us *boath* therefore I seek your advice on this truly painfull case, and remain your obedient servant,

"H. PEARSON, Master Blacksmith, H. M.'s Dockyard, Bombay.

"To Mr. CRAWFORD, Senior Magistrate,
"Po. Cort."

Narayen Dadoo, the clerk, in charge of the Police Court records deposed, that the above letter was received from Mr. Crawford to record in the office.

Kate Pearson, deposed.—I believe myself to be defendant's daughter, and have always been treated by him as such when I made my complaint before Mr. Crawford, the defendant acknowledged me as his daughter. I have always been taught to suppose that he supported me. I remember him before he came to India, when he always treated me as his daughter, and from my earliest infancy have always looked up to him as my father.

Henry Bailey, deposed.—I was present when the complainant made her first complaint and when defendant was present, and the defendant then acknowledged she was his daughter and *favourite* daughter or child, (I am not quite certain which of the latter terms was used.)

Mr. Oliver then summed up the case as follows:—

"Some months ago as I am informed, these parties appeared before Mr. Crawford privately, and after some verbal investigation the defendant agreed to allow the plaintiff thirty rupees per month for maintenance and that sum was paid into this office for four months. But after Mr. Crawford's departure the defendant discontinued this allowance and the plaintiff applied to this Court for redress. Both plaintiff and defendant were advised by me to settle this matter out of Court, for reasons, which the evidence taken here makes clear.

"The plaintiff was quite willing and anxious for a private settlement of the matter; the defendant agreed, and the case was adjourned to enable them to settle it out of Court, but afterwards the defendant refused to accede to any private arrangement, even against the advice of his own counsel, expressed, as I understand, here. He refused to maintain his daughter. Witnesses have been examined by the plaintiff and their evidence in a certain degree tends to corroborate the statements of the plaintiff. (His Worship here read portions of the evidence.) Now, taking the evidence of the plaintiff and witnesses and all the circumstances into consideration, together with the fact of defendant admitting before Mr. Crawford that the plaintiff was his daughter, *his favourite daughter*, his letter to Mr. Crawford admitting this—his agreeing to allow her maintenance, his having always until lately acknowledged her as his daughter and his subsequent refusal to maintain her at all as the difficulty that appeared to my mind has been removed, and I am of opinion that the defendant is in the position of a father to the plaintiff. As the Act gives me power, and justice and common sense require me to exercise it, I order the defendant to pay into this office monthly the sum of Rs. 40 towards the maintenance of the plaintiff."

The defendant declared he would not pay a single farthing, and His Worship said he should have to issue execution against him if he did not.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.

25th February, 1863.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

THEFT.—George Duke, and Charles Sladen, were charged with stealing one copper pot, the property of Lingoo Annajee, on Tuesday last.

Lingoo Annajee, stated.—I keep a spirit shop in a gully at the end of Grant Road near the two tanks. I know the prisoners. They are my customers. The prisoner No. 1 is a pensioner, and the prisoner No. 2 is employed in the Water Works department. The copper pot before the Court is my property, and of the value of five rupees. Yesterday afternoon at about four o'clock when I was in my shop, the prisoners came there together. They each drank two pice worth of Bewrs liquor, which prisoner No. 1 paid for. After drinking the liquor, they sat in the shop for a short time. They left the shop by a back door. I was in front part of the shop, and did not see them leave the premises. A few minutes after they had gone, I went to the back part of the shop and missed the said copper pot. I went to a wood-seller at the back of my shop, and in consequence of what he told me, I reported the theft to Constable Wood. Mr. Wood and I went in search of the prisoners. I saw the prisoner No. 1 near my shop, and the prisoner No. 2 was in my shop. Mr. Wood arrested them. I attended this Court next day, and saw my property with the police.

The above statement was corroborated by the testimony of Mr. Constable Wood and others.

The Magistrate convicted both the prisoners, and sentenced them to be imprisoned in the House of Correction with hard labour for a period of one month.

27th February, 1863.

SUSPECTED BY THE POLICE.—Jayshunker Hurryshunker was charged with stealing one piece of silk cloth and fourteen pieces of wearing apparel, and other articles, of the aggregate value of thirty rupees, the property of Cullyandass Doolubdass. At about four o'clock on the 27th instant, a policeman named Essoo Ballajee, who was on duty on Bhooleshwer road, observed the prisoner walking along the side of the road in a suspicious manner, with a bundle in his hand. Witness questioned the prisoner as to the bundle, when he (prisoner) said that the bundle contained his clothes. Witness afterwards opened the bundle and found that it contained the silk saree and other things. Prisoner was afterwards taken to the chowkey.

The Magistrate convicted the prisoner, and sentenced him to be imprisoned in the House of Correction with hard labour for a period of three months.

ASSAULT.—Amroot Wittoo was charged with assaulting one Coostna Gunput, on the Khuduck road, on Thursday last.

Prosecutor is a horsekeeper in the employ of a Khoja. Defendant followed the same profession. On Wednesday last, both the prosecutor and defendant returned home. In pushing a carriage into a stable, it went crooked, whereupon defendant blamed the prosecutor and struck him. Upon this the prosecutor raised an alarm when a sepoy came and rescued him. Defendant was taken to chowkey.

The Magistrate found the defendant guilty of the charge, and fined him five rupees.

DITTO.—Madoo Lingoo was charged with assaulting Juya and Saya, women, on the Camateepoora Row, on Thursday last.

On Thursday last, defendant came to his house in a state of being drunk, and broke the pot containing his dinner. Upon this his mother the said Juya woman remonstrated with him, when the defendant slapped upon her face, and attempted to struck her with a pestle.

The above statement was corroborated by the testimony of two other witnesses.

The Magistrate ordered the prisoner to be imprisoned in the House of Correction with hard labour for a period of fifteen days.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.

List of Causes for Trial this day.

(BEFORE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD.)

Plea Side of the late Supreme Court.

46 Premabhoy Hemabhoy *vs.* Aba Sha Sabutally. (Part heard.)
40 Chuggunbhoy Munsookbhoy trading, &c., *vs.* Jaiseeram Kessonram trading, &c.
48 Chuttoorbhooj Nursee and another *vs.* Manock Currumsey and another.
50 Bhaisett Tricumlall *vs.* Goolabchund Sobagchund trading, &c.

JOHN MARRIOTT, Deputy Registrar.
High Court, Prothonotory's Office, 28th Feb. 1863.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

APPELLATE SIDE.—*January* 21, 1863.

(Present.—Sir M. SAUSSE, C.J., Mr. Justice HEBBERT, and Mr. Justice FORBES.)

Yemnabaee widow of Yeshwuntrao Powar, Petitioner, vs. Mahiputrao bin Chenderao, Respondent.

Mr. White, instructed by Mr. McCombie, applied on behalf of the petitioner, that the record of the proceedings in a certain matter before the Acting Judge of Poona, (Baron Larpent), wherein he had granted a certificate of administration of the estate and effects of the late Yeshwuntrao Powar *alias* Bhawoo Saheb, a Sirdar of the second class, to the respondent Mahiputrao, should be sent for with a view to the quashing of that certificate as incompatible with a certificate of heirship previously granted by the same Judge to Sumbajeerao, the son of the deceased Sirdar Yeshwuntrao. Yeshwuntrao died about the 11th July 1856, leaving one son, Aneerudrao, then a minor, of the age of thirteen years, and a widow, the petitioner Yemnabaee, who was then pregnant with Sumbajeerao, who was not born until some months after the death of his father Yeshwuntrao. Subsequently also to that event Aneerudrao was adopted by the Raja of Dhar, and afterwards succeeded to the Rajaship. On such adoption he ceased to have any title to, or interest in, the estate of his natural father Yeshwuntrao, which then devolved upon the posthumous son (Sumbajeerao). Mr. White argued that a document executed by Yeshwuntrao about four days before his death was as styled therein a mere *Mooktiarputra* and not a Will, and that the direction contained in it that Mahiputrao should manage the Sirdar's property until Aneerudrao attained the age of eighteen years, became inoperative on the adoption of Aneerudrao by the Raja of Dhar, and conferred no right upon Mahiputrao to the administration of the estate during the minority of Sumbajeerao, the posthumous son, and that the proper person to be entrusted with that duty was his mother Yemnabaee, who was his natural guardian. Regulation VIII. of 1827, under which the Judge granted both certificates did not empower him to grant a certificate of administration after he had granted one of heirship so long as it remained in force. The Judge was *functus officio* as soon as he had granted the certificate of heirship. Mahiputrao, moreover, was a mere stranger to the family of the Sirdar, and had no claim to the administration even if the Judge had power to grant such a certificate.

Mr. Westropp, instructed by Mr. Dhirruzlall Mathooradass, (Government Pleader), on behalf of Mahiputrao, contended that inasmuch as Sumbajeerao is an infant of tender years, it is impossible for him to administer the estate of his father Yeshwuntrao, and the Judge in granting to Sumbajeerao the certificate of heirship merely intended to recognise his right to succeed to the estate of his father, but never intended either that Sumbajeerao, or his mother Yemnabaee on his behalf, should administer it during his minority. Baron Larpent carefully guarded against any such supposition, for when granting on the 16th September 1862 the certificate of heirship to Sumbajeerao, he stated that he reserved for future consideration the question of administration. In his judgment on the 13th December 1862, on the application of Mahiputrao for a certificate of administration, which was then opposed by Yemnabaee on the ground of the supposed inconsistency of such a certificate with the previous certificate of heirship granted to Sumbajeerao, Baron Larpent said:—"When the certificate of heirship was applied for on behalf of Sumbajeerao, Yemnabaee did not ask for a certificate of administration; Mahiputrao at that time stated that he had a right to administer the estates under a Will, but consented to a certificate of heirship only being granted, and that the question of administration should be decided separately by the Court. This was clearly stated at the time the certificate was given, and it is now attempted by the advisers of Yemnabaee to turn the certificate of heirship to their advantage by declaring that the question of administration was settled at that time." Mr. Westropp then contended that the objection as to the conclusiveness of the certificate of heirship was made *mala fidi*, and contrary to the express understanding on which it had been granted, namely, that it was a mere recognition of the right of Sumbajeerao to succeed to the estate of his father, and did not embrace the right to administer, which the Judge never could have contemplated and never did contemplate bestowing on an infant. The mother was not the legal guardian of Sumbajeerao. The right of guardianship devolved on the male relatives of the infant. The Supreme Court in a late case acted on that rule and preferred Venayeck Wassoodew as guardian of his deceased brother's children to their maternal grand-father and maternal uncle who have been nominated as such guardians by their mother Savetrebaee in her Will. Mahiputrao is a near male relative of Sumbajeerao and Yeshwuntrao. Although he (Mr. Westropp) was unable to deny that the Will of Yeshwuntrao could not of its own force as Baron Larpent seemed to think, confer the right of administration on Mahiputrao in smuch as the period of administration spoken of in it by the testator was until Aneerudrao attained eighteen years of age, before the lapse of which time Aneerudrao had been adopted by the Raja of Dhar, and had therefore lost his interest in his natural father's estate, yet the fact that Yeshwuntrao by that Will showed confidence in Mahiputrao and expressed a want of confidence in the fitness of Yemnabaee to manage his property would have justified the Judge, in consequence of the infancy of Sumbajeerao in selecting Mahiputrao to be the administrator or curator, although the Will *per se* would not give to Mahiputrao an absolute right to that office independently of all selection.

The Chief Justice.—Such a selection in consequence of the incompetency of the heir to manage his affairs on account of his infancy would be a proceeding under Chapter II. Section IX. of Regulation VIII. of 1827, whereas the Judge appears to have acted in granting both certificates under the second Section of Chapter I. of the same Regulation. If both the certificates were set aside, and the Judge were proceeding *de novo* to select an administrator or curator under Chapter II. Section IX., the argument now offered on behalf of Mahiputrao might be a forcible one, but how can it support a certificate granted to Mahiputrao under the Second Section of Chapter I., as a matter of right and not as a matter of selection?

Mr. Westropp.—If this Court be of opinion that the Judge had not power to appoint Mahiputrao under Chapter I., but that he might have selected him under Chapter II., it ought to uphold the appointment under that Chapter, although the Judge did not expressly rely upon it. Mahiputrao offered evidence to the Judge that Yemnabaee had wasted the estate, and was an unfit person to have the management of it, but the Judge did not consider it necessary to call the witnesses for that purpose. Had such evidence been taken it would have abundantly confirmed the conjecture of the Judge that "in the state of Hindu female society a woman situated as Yemnabaee would be, would fall into the hands of intriguing Brahmins." The Raja of Dhar, although in point of law, no longer a member of the family of the deceased Sirdar, nevertheless takes a deep interest in the welfare of Sumbajeerao, and is anxious that during his infancy Mahiputrao who is willing to give satisfactory security should manage the estate, and that the confidence reposed in him by Yeshwuntrao should be recognised by the Court. As to the observation that the document executed by Yeshwuntrao was a Mooktiarputra, and was so called by Yeshwantrao himself, yet, as it was intended to operate only after his death, Yeshwantrao may have styled it was, in law, a Will and nothing else.

Mr. White, in reply said, that whatever may have been said in Court when the certificate of heirship was granted to Sumbajeerao as to the reservation of the question of administration there was no such reservation in the certificate of heirship itself. It was in the ordinary form and carried with it the right to administer the estate and collect the outstanding debts, &c. Mr. White denied the alleged relativeship of Mahiputrao to Sumbajeerao and charged Mahiputrao with waste during the time that the property was in his custody. So long as the certificate of heirship is in force, no certificate of administration either under the first or second Chapters of Regulation VIII. of 1827, can be granted to Mahiputrao or any other person.

Mr. Westropp said, no proof had been given that Mahiputrao had committed waste, and he was instructed that there was no truth in Yemnabaee's allegation to that effect, but that it was the fact that she had largely dissipated the moveable estate and mortgaged the immovable estate.

The Chief Justice said.—We look upon this as an application to this Court to call for proceedings of a subordinate Civil Court under Regulation II. of 1827, Section V. Clause 2. The cause shown by Mr. White for his application is that the Judge has exceeded his jurisdiction in granting a certificate of administration under Regulation VIII. of 1827, Chapter I. Sec. II. to Mahiputrao after a previous grant of a certificate of heirship to Sumbajeerao with respect to the same estate. We think that objection well-founded, and that after the grant of the certificate of heirship to Sumbajeerao and so long as it remained in force and unrevoked, the Judge had no power to grant a certificate of administration to Mahiputrao or to any other person either under the 1st or 2nd Chapters of the Act. The fitness or unfitness either of Yemnabaee or of Mahiputrao to administer the estate is not a question for us now. It will be the duty of the Judge to decide that if after the proceedings have been brought up here we send the case back to him for the selection of an administrator or curator. At present we are of opinion that he has exceeded his jurisdiction, and we do not think that the Will of Yeshwuntrao of itself gave any right to Mahiputrao to the administration. It only provided for the minority of Aneerudrao and not for the events which have taken place. If the parties cannot, as we would suggest, come to some amicable arrangement, we must send for the papers both in the matters of the administration and in the matter of the heirship.

No arrangement having been come to, the papers were sent for.

February 16, 1863.

(Present.—Sir M. SAUSSE, C.J., Mr. Justice HEBBERT, and Mr. Justice NEWTON.)

The papers having arrived, and this case having been called on for hearing this day,

Mr. White asked that the certificate of administration granted to Mahiputrao should be quashed.

Mr. Westropp said, that inasmuch as it had been granted while the certificate of heirship was in force, and the Court had already held that under these circumstances a certificate of administration could not be granted, he could not oppose the quashing of that certificate, but he asked the Court to quash also the certificate of heirship which having been granted to an infant was quite nugatory for the purposes of administration. An infant could not manage the estate or sue for or collect debts. By quashing both certificates the Judge would be left at liberty to proceed *de novo*, and to select such person to be administrator or curator under Chap. II. of Regulation VIII. of 1827, as he might think, came within Section IX. Although Mahiputrao could not stand upon the Will as a matter of right, yet its terms afforded a sufficient indication of the confidence of the infant's father in Mahiputrao together with the fact of his relationship and of his good character as to warrant the Judge in exercising his discretion in favour of Mahiputrao, who is certainly far more eligible than Yemnabaee or any other Hindu woman for the office of curator or administrator.

Mr. White, in reply, opposed the quashing of the certificate of heirship granted to Sumbajeerao, and contended that his mother Yemnabaee as his natural guardian could act under it on his behalf.

The Chief Justice said, that Regulation VIII. of 1827, does not contemplate the granting of any certificate to an infant. The selection of a person to be a manager is solely for the Judge below. We cannot now interfere. Whoever is appointed administrator will have to give security under Section XI.

Mr. White cited a passage from Mr. Steel's Works, to show that the widow was entitled.

The Chief Justice.—The usage may have been frequently to give it to the widow, but the principle of the Hindu law is in favour of the male relatives. As a general rule, a Hindu female is not accustomed to manage matters of business. The Chief Justice, after consulting with his colleagues, Mr. Justice Hebbert, and Mr. Justice Newton, gave judgment as follows:—

We regret that the Judge misconstrued the Regulation in the first instance by granting a certificate of heirship to an infant. That certificate is in the usual form. We think also that he misconstrued the Regulation by attempting to exercise a jurisdiction a second time, which by the first grant he had completely exhausted. Having sent for the papers in both matters we think that we are bound to annul both certificates, the first on the ground that it ought not to have been granted to a minor. A certificate of heirship is intended to enable the party to whom it is granted to manage the estate, grant valid receipts, &c., which a minor cannot effectually do. If his mere right to inherit be disputed, he may establish it by ordinary civil suit. The certificate of administration was *ultra viras*, because the certificate of heirship was outstanding. He exhausted his jurisdiction in granting the certificate of heirship;—two such certificates cannot stand together. The Judge shall be informed that he should proceed under Chapter II. Section IX. [His Lordship, however, afterwards said:] It is possible though perhaps not probable that some person qualified for a certificate under Chapter I. Section II. may apply to the Judge. The safer course therefore for this Court to pursue will probably be to leave it to the Judge to select the Section of Regulation VIII. of 1827, which he conceives applicable to such case as may be made before him by the present or any other parties.

Let each party bear his and her own costs of the present application to this Court.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

PAROXYSMS OF MALARIOUS INTERMITTENT FEVER.

A Commentary upon a Tabular Statement of the number of Paroxysms of Malarious Intermittent Fever that occurred in 146 Medical Charges in the Bombay Presidency in the year 1862, arranged as data for determining the question of the Moon's Influence upon these Fevers. By Herbert Giraud, M.D., Edin: Surgeon Bombay Army, Professor of Chemistry and Botany in Grant Medical College.

THAT the paroxysms of Ague or Malarious Intermittent Fever of Tropical Countries occur more frequently at the New and Full Moon than at other times is an opinion so generally entertained, both by professional and unprofessional people, that it is remarkable, that so small a number of actual observations, bearing upon the question should hitherto have been recorded; and it is still more remarkable that these scanty records themselves either fail to prove the so-called Lunar Influence upon Fevers, or in some instances, actually contribute to disprove it.

It is now nearly a century since Dr. Lind (1768) first directed attention to this subject, and from that period up to the present, almost all writers on Tropical Fevers have adverted to it: but those who have expressed their belief in Lunar Influence (and these are the majority) have founded that belief either upon general impressions, or upon the results of observations far too limited to justify the conclusions drawn from them.

In the year 1843, Dr. Peet, the present Principal of and Professor of Medicine in Grant College, Bombay, collated all that had then been written upon the subject in an Article in the 6th No. of the Transactions of the Medical or Physical Society of Bombay, entitled "An enquiry into the evidence which is recorded in relation to the Influence of the Lunar changes upon certain forms of Disease." In that article Dr. Peet specially considers the evidence regarding the influence of the Lunar changes on Malarious Intermittent Fevers, and he conclusively shows that the opinion so commonly entertained, that Paroxysms of Intermittent Fever occur more frequently at the New and Full Moon than at other periods of the Moon's age, is certainly not supported by *recorded evidence*, and, in conclusion, he remarks "when we consider the very general idea which prevails upon this subject it will appear almost surprising that so few facts are recorded in its favour; as it might be thought there would be no great difficulty (by keeping records of the number of attacks of Fever in a corps) in collecting such information as would be sufficient to prove at once, whether there is really that coincidence between the occurrence of this disease and the changes of the Moon, which the Advocates of the doctrine would lead us to believe."

Since the publication of Dr. Peet's Paper the only recorded observations bearing upon the question are (so far as I am aware) those of Assistant Surgeon Day, of the Madras Medical Service, published in an article in the 10th No. of the Indian Annals of Medical Service, July 1858, entitled, "On Relapses in Tropical Fevers." In this article Mr. Day records the results of observations on the relations supposed to exist between the recurrences of *Intermittent Fevers*, and the seasons of the year and the Phases of the Moon: results deduced from 613 cases observed in the Deccan and Mysore. With regard to Lunar Influence Mr. Day's conclusions are very undecided. It appears, however, that no coincidence could be traced by him between the admissions of Fever and New Moon; but that a considerable increase of admissions took place about the Full Moon.

Mr. Day admits that his cases were too few to justify any strong statement being founded upon them. Mr. Day also endeavoured to ascertain whether the severity of the attacks was in any way traceable to Lunar Influence. He decides this in the affirmative; and states that it was most remarked when the Fever set in during the time of Full Moon. As regards relapses of Fever Mr. Day gives a Table of 52 re-admissions, 20 of which took place at the New and Full Moon, and 32 at intermediate periods.

No one can read Mr. Day's paper without being struck with the insufficiency of the data upon which to found an inquiry into the truth or otherwise of Lunar Influence upon Disease.

The want of reliable evidence in support of the Influence of the Moon upon Periodic Fevers having been casually brought to the notice of the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Wm. Mansfield, His Excellency directed that records of Paroxysms of Periodic Fevers should be kept in every Medical Charge in the Presidency, with a view to determine the question by statistical evidence. The following Circular was accordingly issued to Divisional Deputy Inspectors General of Hospitals, with the accompanying Form. No. 2000 of 1860. Bombay, 10th December 1860.

"The Principal Inspector General Medical Department, having been directed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to furnish data, extending over two years, to determine, if possible, the question whether paroxysms of Remittent and Intermittent Fevers occur more frequently at the Lunar Phases* than at other periods, desires Deputy Inspectors General of Hospitals will be so good as to request all Medical Officers in charge of Hospitals (European or Native, Civil Jail or Police) and Dispensaries to keep accurate registers of the Paroxysms of Fever occurring amongst their patients in the following form, one copy of which is to be forwarded monthly, along with other returns to Deputy Inspectors General of Hospitals, for transmission to this office, and the other copy filed in the Hospital for inspection and reference."

These forms were issued in time for observations to be commenced on the 1st of January 1861, and these were continued throughout the whole of the year. At the end of each month the forms, duly filled in, were transmitted by Deputy Inspectors General of Hospitals to the Office of the Principal Inspector General and by his permission they were forwarded to me for arrangement and tabulation. The accompanying Table presents the results thus arrived at.

In the monthly Forms the dates of the New and Full Moon were purposely omitted, in order that Medical Officers might not be biassed in their observations by the Phases of the Moon being prominently noted.

* New and Full Moon are here meant.

In tabulating the results of observations from the monthly Forms I first noted the dates of New and Full Moon. I considered the so-called "Springs" (the periods of supposed "Lunar Influence,") to extend from two days before to two days after the days of the New and Full Moon inclusive:—making *five* days at each Lunar Period, or *ten* days in the month, so that the two Lunar Periods together occupy *one-third* of the entire month:—leaving out of consideration the extra day in the months that have 31 days. Thus we have *ten days* in the month, during which the Lunar Influence (if any) may be supposed to exist, against *twenty days*, when it may be supposed to be absent;—and therefore if there be any truth in the opinion that Periodic Fevers commence and recur more frequently at the New and Full Moon than at the other periods of the month, it is obvious that more than *one-third* of the total monthly Paroxysms should occur in the ten days of the "Springs": and further if this opinion had so broad a foundation in facts as its general prevalence would lead us to expect, then the Paroxysms recorded in the ten days of the Springs should *very notably exceed* one-third of the total monthly Paroxysms.

Now, on examining this table, it will be seen, that in each month the number of Paroxysms occurring at the "Springs" is singularly near one-third of the total monthly Paroxysms: and when all the monthly totals for the year are added together it is seen that, out of 56175 Paroxysms there were 18077 at the Springs and 38098 not at the Springs; thus shewing not merely no preponderance in favour of the "Springs," but actually leaving a balance of 648 Paroxysms against the doctrine of the Influence of the New and Full Moon in Periodic Fevers.*

An attempt was made in the Monthly Forms to induce observers to distinguish between First or Primary and Recurring or Secondary attacks of Periodic Fever; because, those who hold to the doctrine of Lunar Influence are generally of opinion that it is in Recurring or Secondary attacks that this influence is most marked, and it was therefore thought desirable that this point should if possible, be decided. I found however, in tabulating the observations, that it was quite evident that, either from the explanatory note in the Monthly Form not being sufficiently clear and explicit, or from some other cause, a great many observers failed to distinguish the Primary from the Secondary attacks. Thus certain observers entered all their cases as Primary, whilst others recorded all theirs as Secondary, although it cannot be believed that, in a particular Regiment or Station, the cases of Periodic Fevers were, for a whole year, either all Primary or all Secondary. This error of observation consequently would prevent any conclusive result being arrived at regarding the relative bearing of Lunar Influence upon Primary and Secondary Paroxysms of Fever, (supposing such influence to exist) but it in no way affects the value of these observations as data for the determination of the general question of Lunar Influence;—because, if from the whole observations taken collectively the fact of Lunar Influence cannot be proved, then of course the supposed Influence in Secondary cases must fail of proof also.

It must be remarked also that, in so very large a number of cases as that which came under observation, it is probable that Diagnosis was occasionally at fault, and that some of the supposed cases of Periodic Malarious Fever were in reality those of Inflammatory and Hectic Fevers. But as such cases must have contributed in very small proportion to the 56175 recorded Paroxysms; and as it has never been supposed that such fevers are in any way influenced by the Phases of the Moon, their being included in the Table of Results cannot affect the question at issue either one way or the other. Nor can the question be affected by occasional errors of omission and commission in the filling in of the Monthly Forms; because such errors would not be more liable to occur at one period of the month than at another; and therefore in so large a mass of observations, they would neutralize one another and would not affect the general result. It has been asserted by some that it is only in certain localities (as for example in Sind and Goozerat) that Lunar Influence is manifested. On referring to the Table it will be seen that the returns from these Provinces give no support to this opinion; but, on the contrary, that the Paroxysms occurring within the *ten days* of the Springs are as near as possible, one-third of the told monthly Paroxysms: in some months a little more, in others a little less than one-third.

The Table is a record of 56175 Paroxysms of Fever, that occurred in 146 different Medical Charges, at 44 different Stations, throughout the Bombay Presidency. It presents therefore the results of far more extended observations than have ever been brought to bear upon this question. If therefore, it should be admitted to be sufficiently trustworthy for the purposes of induction, it must lead to the inevitable conclusion, that Paroxysms of Malarious Periodic Fevers do not occur more frequently at the 'Springs' than at other periods of the month. Such disproof of the Moon's Influence is the conclusion that has been invariably arrived at, whenever observations, statistically recorded, have taken the place of superstitious belief and of general and vague impressions. It has been thus with the reputed Influence of the Moon on Plague, Asthma, Hysteria, Insanity, Periodical Hæmorrhages and Cholera. A most noteworthy instance in illustration of this occurred but a few years ago with regard to Epidemic Cholera, the attacks of which were very generally believed (particularly in the Madras Presidency) to be more numerous at the New and Full Moon than at the other Lunar Periods. When, however, by order of the Madras Medical Board, cases were selected from different official records, it appeared that, out of 7664 cases observed, 3725 were admitted during the quarters of the New and Full Moon, and 3939 during the first and last quarters: leaving therefore a difference of 214 cases against the prevalent opinion. But the pertinacity with which a belief in the Moon's Influence is generally maintained in spite of the opposing results of observation is not confined to its supposed relation to Disease. It is equally remarkable with regard to the general belief in the Influence of the Moon upon the Weather. For although some years ago Arago, from extended observations recorded in various parts of the world, came to the conclusion that there exists no relation between the Phases of the Moon and the states of the Weather and although our own Astronomer Royal Airy, has more recently arrived at the same conclusion from different observations, yet to this day even well-informed people confidently predicate the changes of the Weather from the known dates of the changes of the Moon. In Bombay, people will confidently tell you that on such a date the "Monsoon will burst," because that is the day or near the day of the New Moon. They seem to forget that, as a general rule, the Monsoon bursts at dates differing within a fortnight or three weeks of each other at different parts of the Coast, and that, although it may occur at some one place at the New Moon, that place cannot always happen to be Bombay: for they surely would disclaim the idea that Bombay is peculiarly under Lunar Influence. At this very time (October 1st) there is a general and very firm belief in Bombay, even amongst enlightened Europeans, that a Cyclone is to sweep over the Island on the 23rd inst., because the Moon happens to be New and in Perigee on that date. Now, in the first place, it has never been proved by the observations of Reid, Pidington, Thom, or of any of the writers on the "Law of Storms," that they occur more frequently when the Moon is New and in Perigee than at other times; and secondly, a Cyclone frequently occupies several weeks in traversing the Indian Ocean, and during this time the Moon has passed through several of her Phases. Moreover supposing a Cyclone should happen to occur at a certain place at the New Moon, it does not appear why that place should be Bombay in preference to other parts of the Indian and China Seas.†

This prevalent notice of the connexion of diseases and of atmospheric disturbances with the New and Full Moon would appear to result from two causes: first, the known relations of the Tides to the Phases of the Moon and secondly the fact that New and Full Moon are well marked and notable periods. I have had it said to me;—"how can you deny Influence of the Moon upon Fever, when you know that it regulates the Tides"? a question betraying such utter ignorance of the first principles of logical induction as to prevent ones wonder that it should have been put. Again the New and Full Moon are well marked periods: so that recurrences of Fever happening at the Springs are specially noted, whilst the frequent occasions on which they take place at other periods of the Moon pass by unheeded. Some years ago, when the old slow Steamers were very irregular in the dates of their arrival, it was a prevalent belief in Bombay that the English Mail came in more frequently on a Sunday than upon any other day in the week. Sunday is more marked and notable than any other day in the week; and therefore, when it did so happen that the Steamer arrived upon a Sunday, it made a greater impression, and was associated more permanently in memory with that day, than it would have been had it arrived upon either of the other six days of the week.

This peculiar fallacy in induction was well known to and was pointed out by Lord Bacon (Novum Organon aphorism XLVI.) He says:—"Men mark the events where they are fulfilled; but where they fail, though this happens much oftener, neglect and pass them by. The first conclusion colours and brings into conformity with itself all that came after. It is the peculiar and perpetual error of the human intellect to be more moved and excited by affirmatives than by negatives: whereas it ought to hold itself indifferently disposed towards both alike. Indeed, in the establishment of any axiom the negative instance is the more forcible of the two."

HERBERT GIRAUD, M.D., Surgeon.
Bombay, 29th October 1862.

* 56175 ÷ 3 = 18725—19077 = 648
† The predicted Cyclone did not occur.

SALARIES OF GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHMENTS.

(*From the Poona Observer, Feb.* 24.)

To HIS EXCELLENCY SIR H. B. E. FRERE, K.C.B. Governor and President in Council, Bombay.

The humble Memorial of the Ministerial Officers, Clerks, Carcoons, &c. on the various Government Establishments in the Poona Zillah.

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,—That the rates at which salaries are now paid to your humble memorialists were fixed by Government about 30 years ago, when the price of almost every necessary of life was not half of what it now is.

2.—That this state of things is attributable, among other causes, to steam-traffic along the coast, and the trunk lines in the interior. The Cultivator and the Tradesman now find this mode of transit not only less irksome and unsafe than that formerly in existence, but, from the facilities afforded for transit, a great deal more profitable; as they are the means of securing a better and readier sale for their goods in large market towns—towns which 30 years ago were never dreamt of as a market for their produce.

3.—That though these facilities have conferred great blessings on almost all, they have had a contrary tendency on servants of the state depending on a stipendiary allowance.

4.—That your humble memorialists now find living very expensive; house rent, servants' wages, and the price of articles of daily consumption have been considerably raised, without there being a commensurate increase in their salaries.

5.—That the Income Tax has taken a major part in bringing about this state of things. Your humble Memorialists have not only to pay the Tax themselves, but are compelled indirectly to contribute towards its payments by others. Since its introduction every tradesman, artizan, &c., has put on his handiwork and goods not only a sufficient percentage to meet his quota of the Tax, but has made it a pretext for extorting more than what is necessary to enable him to meet this charge; and, thus, your humble memorialists begs to state, the tax falls most heavily on them and other non-trading classes.

6.—That your humble memorialists, as Government servants, are precluded from trading or undertaking any work from which they could derive some assistance in addition to their small salaries; and they are therefore entirely dependant on the stipend allowed them by Government.

7. That your humble memorialists consider it superfluous to enter into any details as to their usefulness as a body; as to the desirability of their being kept free from debt, and of maintaining that respectability and position essential alike to themselves and the Government they serve; and they humbly leave it to your Excellency in Council to judge, whether, under these circumstances, it is possible for them to command that respect, and hold that social position their predecessors in office held 30 years ago, when salaries were fixed according to the favourable circumstances then in existence.

8. That the cogency of the facts above adverted to cannot but strike your Excellency. The local and other knowledge so essential to a full appreciation of this memorial, possessed in an eminent degree by your Excellency's Government, will enable your Honorable Board to paint more forcibly and fully than has been done in this memorial the disadvantages under which your memorialists labor, and the reasons of state which exist for placing them in positions comparatively equal to those enjoyed by their predecessors when the offices they held were first created.

9. Your memorialists beg to append a contrasted statement showing the different prices of grain, &c., which existed in 1856, and which now obtain in this Zillah, from which it will be seen that the present rates are nearly cent. per cent. higher than what they were five years ago.

10. In conclusion your humble memorialists pray under the circumstances above set forth that this memorial of theirs will meet with a favourable consideration; for which act of kindness they as in duty bound shall ever pray.

NARRAIN WASSOODEO,
Head Clerk, Poona Adalut, and 112 others.
Poona, 20th Feb. 1863.

Contracted Statement alluded to in the Memorial.

ARTICLES.	Quantity sold for one Rupee during February 1858. (1) Mds.	Srs.	Tolas.	Quantity sold for one Rupee during February 1856. (2) Mds.	Srs.	Tolas.	Quantity sold for one Rupee during current month. (3) Mds.	Srs.	Tolas.	Increase, rate of per centage of Column 3 on column 1.
Ghee	...	3	...	...	2	40	...	1½	...	100
Bajree	...	24	...	...	22	40	...	9½	...	152
Gram	...	30	...	...	20	20	...	11	...	172
Jowaree	...	28	...	...	27	...	...	11	...	154
Moong	...	28	...	...	21	30	...	10	...	100
Mussoor	...	16	...	...	22	40	...	8½	...	94
Ooreed	...	22	...	...	22	40	...	10½	...	109
Rice of sorts	...	12	53	...	13	43	...	9	...	40
Toor Dall	...	21	...	...	18	...	...	5	...	320
Wheat	...	19	...	...	22	18	...	9	...	111
Jagree	...	9	40	...	7	...	...	4	60	105
Milk	...	16	...	...	16	...	...	12	...	33
Oil, sweet, of sorts	...	6	10	...	6	...	...	3½	...	75
Oil, Cocoanut	...	3	10	...	3	20	...	2½	...	39
Oil, Teel	...	6	40	...	5	...	...	3½	...	85
Salt	...	26	...	...	27	...	...	16	...	62
Sugar Candy	...	2	...	...	1	70	...	1½	...	[illegible]
" salt, fine	...	3	...	...	2	60	...	2½	...	9
" " coarse	...	4	...	...	3	20	...	3	...	33
Tamarind	...	17	...	...	25	...	...	16	...	6
Mutton	...	8	...	...	8	[illegible]	...	6½	...	28
Firewood	3	20	...	3	8	...	2	20	...	44

POONA.

WE hear that Major W. Reynolds, the Pension Paymaster of this Division, is about to proceed to England, and we understand that Major Warden, late Paymaster at Belgaum, will be appointed Pension Paymaster.—*Observer, Feb.* 28.

IT will be seen from our Mhow correspondent's letter that His Excellency Sir William Mansfield and staff are expected to arrive at Asserghur on the 27th instant, at Julgaum on the 3rd proximo, and at Bombay on the 5th. On His Excellency's arrival here, which will be on or about the 10th, we understand, he will proceed to Mahableshwar, where he will remain during the hot season to enjoy the cool breeze of the Hills, and will return in the beginning of June next.—*Id.*

BENGAL.

THERE being no Telegraphic communication between Mhow and Neemuch, Major Merewether suggested to Government to connect Neemuch with Mhow and other places. The Bombay Government recommended that the communication in question should be completed as soon as practicable. The Superintendent of the Telegraph Department objected to the measure on the ground that the expense would greatly exceed. The Supreme Government, we notice, observed that the Telegraph line already under construction (Indore to Neemuch) will probably answer the purpose of rapid communication between Mhow and Neemuch.—*Hurkaru, Feb.* 20.

A DEPUTATION of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Regiment waited upon the Hon'ble Sir Robert Napier, K.C.B., yesterday at his residence, soliciting him to take the honorary command of the Regiment, which appointment he was pleased to accept, expressing himself much gratified with the compliment paid him.—*Id., Feb.* 21.

THE GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD AT KIDDERPORE.—An estimate, and we believe a fair one, rates the value of the government dockyard at Kidderpore, as it stands, at ten lakhs of rupees, or a hundred thousand pounds sterling. We should think that, if purchased at this figure, the property would, in the hands of enterprising individuals, or a well managed Company, be highly remunerative, as the situation of the dock-yard is peculiarly advantageous, and would command business; and the works can be enlarged and improved to almost any extent required. We do not believe however, that the sale of the Calcutta government dock-yard will result in the consolidation or enlargement of that of Bombay; as we understand that it is the intention of the government to sell that dock-yard also, and in future to effect the repairs of the Indian and China Squadrons in the Royal Naval Dock-Yard at Trincomalee in the Island of Ceylon. But this latter is very far indeed from having any of the attributes or capabilities of a first class dock-yard; and to make it anything approaching to such will require a very considerable expenditure indeed, with any part of which we hope not to see India saddled.—*Englishman, Feb.* 18.

WE have intelligence from Nowgong to the effect that provisions are coming in, in small quantities, and that the country is tolerably peaceful, there being no trace of rebels as far as Juffalong.—*Id., Feb.* 20.

SIR JUNG BAHADOOR is at his old amusement of elephant hunting again, but this time, we trust, with profit to the British government, as he is to pay Rs. 50 local tax on every elephant caught.—*Id.*

SOME short time past the Great India Peninsular Railway Company proposed to government to make Hyderabad the terminus of the Madras and Bombay railways, and we now hear that the government have directed the Agent of the Madras railway to survey the country between Gooty and Hyderabad *via* Kurnool, with the intention, we suppose, of acceding to the proposition.—*Id.*

OUR latest intelligence from Jynteah is to the effect that Okiang Nungba, the principal rebel leader, has been arrested and executed. This summary proceeding has spread terror amongst the rebels, and will, we trust, be a salutary lesson. The reward of Rs. 1,000, which was offered for his apprehension has been paid to the parties who captured him. The stockades at Oomkai and Oomkiong have been destroyed. The 28th N. I., now in the Cossyah Hills, is to be relieved in the beginning of next month.—*Id.*

REPORTS from the Opium districts have been received up to the 10th instant, stating the prospects of the season to be very promising. The rain which fell in January, though rather too heavy in one or two districts, has, notwithstanding, been productive of much benefit generally, and though there may not be a bumper crop, there is every reason to expect a good average one, which, from the extent of land under cultivation would be from 46,000 to 50,000 chests. Much, however, will depend on the weather in the month of March as it is then that hailstorms frequently occur, which, if severe, cause considerable damage. Government may be considered very fortunate in the result of the Opium sales hitherto. Mr. Laing's estimate in the Budget for 1862-63, ending 30th April next, was an average of Rs. 1,200 per chest, but up to December 1862 it was about Rs. 1,430, and of the two sales of 1863, about Rs. 1,380, with 800 chests more each sale than in 1862.—*Id.*

ADDRESS PRESENTED BY THE PLEADERS OF THE HIGH COURT, APPELLATE JURISDICTION, TO SIR CHARLES JACKSON.

TO THE HON'BLE SIR CHARLES R. M. JACKSON, KT., Puisne Justice H. M.'s High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

HONORABLE SIR,—The esteem and satisfaction with which we regard your career in the Appellate Jurisdiction of the High Court, however short its duration, make it incumbent upon us to address you on the occasion of your early departure for England.

You have ever inspired us with a sense of your desire to render substantial justice, while your courteous conduct towards us has been so uniform and marked, that we cannot allow you to depart without making this open and public acknowledgment of the impression it has made on us.

We deeply regret that we are so soon to be deprived of your services. We could have wished your stay amongst us to have been prolonged; yet we are fully aware that nearer and stronger ties draw you away to your home.

In bidding you farewell, we can only express our most cordial wishes for your welfare, and our most sincere prayers for your safe arrival. May a long, useful, and happy career in your native land be your reward for the years of arduous service passed in this country.

Think kindly sometimes of us and of this country, as we shall often think of you, and may the Almighty God speed and prosper your happy voyage.

KISSENKISHORE,
And other Pleaders of the High Court, Appellate Jurisdiction.

In reply Sir CHARLES said:—

GENTLEMEN,—I thank you for this kind and cordial address. I feel grateful to the Chief Justice for giving me the opportunity since my return from Penang of making myself acquainted with the Pleaders who practise in this branch of the Court, and with the working of the new system in the Apellate Jurisdiction. It will be premature and scarcely becoming in me to express any opinion at present upon the working of the great experiment of the amalgamation of the Courts, but I cannot conceal from you the very high opinion I have formed of the Pleaders who practise here. I had no idea till I sat here of the great ability and forensic skill which many of the members of this bar undoubtedly possess. I shall not hesitate to express the opinion elsewhere and shall always take the greatest interest in your future prospects and status. I have no doubt that you will continue to add to your reputation. The late appointment of Baboo Sumbhonath Pundit to the bench should act as an incentive to further exertions on your part, and I trust that the ability with which he will discharge the duties of his office and the increasing reputation of the bar will secure for it in future the high prize which the Baboo has so deservedly won.

You express a wish that I may enjoy a long and useful career at home. I hope it may be so: I do not expect it. It is with a feeling of sadness that I acknowledge that my work in life is over. The summer is past and the harvest is ended, and nothing remains to me but the autumn and perhaps the winter of life spent in the quiet occupations of my English home.

Again I thank you for your kind address.—*Id.*

MADRAS.

IT is rumoured that, immediately after the promulgation of the Medical amalgamation order, and on the completion of the new General Hospital, it is the intention of Government to abolish all the District Dispensaries in the Presidency.—*Athenæum and Statesman, Feb.* 24.

THE ADVOCATE GENERAL.—We regret to hear it rumoured that the state of health of the Hon. T. Sydney Smith is likely to render his return to England necessary by an early opportunity. The mantle of the honorable gentleman, both as a Member of Council, and as Advocate General, will probably fall, we are informed, on a distinguished member of the local bar, whose writings, on questions affecting the moral and material interests of India, point him out as the most fitting successor.—*Daily News, Feb.* 24.

NIZAM'S DOMINIONS.

LETTERS recently received from Hyderabad inform us that the Nizam's government has offered to assist certain wealthy merchants of Sholapore in importing rice; the said rice to be sold at a fair remunerative, but not too high, price to the people in the districts where the crops have failed. The Bunyahs have been strictly forbidden to interfere in the matter. If this intelligence be correct the Nizam has taken a most sensible course.—*Calcutta Englishman, Feb.* 20.

RANGOON.

BY the steamer *India*, which arrived at her moorings in the river yesterday afternoon, we are in receipt of Rangoon and Maulmein papers to the 14th instant. There is, however, literally nothing of immediate interest to chronicle. The budget of the Public Works Department of British-Burmah for 1863-64 has just been published. The amount fixed by government to be expended on the public works of the province, during the coming official year, is 17½ lakhs, of which 2½ are to be reserved for light-houses. The remainder is disposed of as follows:—

Original Works.

Military	Rs.	2,25,000
Civil Administration	"	3,00,000
Public Improvement	"	4,50,000
Total......	"	9,75,000
Repairs	"	3,00,000
Establishments	"	3,00,000
Reserve	"	1,75,000
Total......	"	17,50,000

—*Calcutta Englishman, Feb.* 21.]

MAURITIUS.

WE are sorry to hear from Mauritius that its colonists have sustained a severe loss in the sudden death of their able Governor Sir William Stevenson, K.C.B., who, during the last five years has proved himself an administrator of the highest abilities and a warm friend to the colony. One of the Mauritius journals thus writes—"his whole career in Mauritius has been, from first to last, an invariable exertion for her benefit." Sir William had remained in the Island with impaired health to witness the completion of the many public works inaugurated during his administration, and it is therefore painful to read that "his days might have been lengthened if he had left the Island as he first intended." In his death Mauritius has lost a real friend and the Colonial Office an able servant. He died at Reduit on the evening of the 10th January.—*Calcutta Englishman, Feb.* 21.

CABUL.

WE have heard from a source independent of our own news-writer, that the reason of Sultan Ahmed Jan of Herat, havingly suddenly mooted the subject of peace, was that a force from Persia, which was on its way to Herat, had been stopped by order of the Shah, who sent to recall it on the representation of the British Minister at Teheran, that if a Persian Army went to aid Ahmed Jan against the Dost it would be a *casus belli*.—*Delhi Gazette, Feb.* 24.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Edmonstone has sent in his resignation, and is to be relieved by the 28th positively, as he has made his arrangements to go home by the first steamer in March.—*Delhi Gazette, Feb.* 24.

THE Maharajah of Jeypore has gone down to Calcutta, leaving Agra by rail for the purpose of visiting Gya. His Highness is childless, and hopes by this pilgrimage to obtain his wishes. Colonel Brooke, the Political Agent, accompanies him to Calcutta.—*Id.*

THE VICEROY'S VISIT TO AGRA.

IN my last letter I brought His Excellency up to his tents, and then left him to repose after the fatigues of the journey. Why, a railway journey in this country is so much more tedious than at home I do not know. But that it is so, I think every one will admit. Is it that Indian railways jolt more than English ones on account of the sleepers? those everlasting sleepers that are never forthcoming when they are wanted, for lack of which every line in India is always being delayed and postponed, or is it the painful dreary monotony of a long journey through a most uninteresting looking country where there is no single thing to relieve the eye, or enliven and amuse the imagination of the traveller? I cannot answer the question, but this I do not know than one feels far more tired and worn out after a journey of a hundred miles in this country than double the distance in Europe.

I wonder whether Governor-Generals in their letters home expatiate much on the hardships of camp-life. I dare say they do. I dare say they persuade themselves that in their tours in camp they are undergoing all the hardships, exposure and privation that camp-life is always represented as entailing. What a curious existence it must be, to go through life without knowing experimentally such a thing as external trouble or inconvenience. To have special trains, luxurious carriages, champagne luncheons, at every resting place. No bother about luggage, or tickets, or coolies, or servants; when you arrive at the end of your railway journey to have nothing to do but make a bow, and step into a luxurious carriage in-four, to feel that the hugest exertions of every body great and small are amply compensated for by a gracious word and that a smile and a kind look goes farther than with ordinary men does emptying one's purse. I have often thought I should like to be a great man, if it were only for a short time just to try what it is like.

I have been thrown into this philosophical train of thought by a visit to the Viceroy's tents, over the whole of which I went the evening before his arrival when everything was laid out ready for him. Such tents, such carpets, such furniture, all of the newest and the best! Easy chairs and sofas with soft spring cushions

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covered with the brightest crimson damask—a canvas palace where you may wonder from room to room wondering more and more at each turn how in the world such a huge mass of canvas and such a multitude of articles of furniture of the most exquisite kind, can possibly be carried day after day, stage after stage, put out every morning and taken down every night, without getting utterly worn out and shabby. I really think that if the Governor-General's tents could be pitched in Hyde Park and shown to the public for a shilling a head, the proceeds of the show would in a month or two pay the expenses of his tour—the expenses of his tour! and how much do they amount to do ye imagine oh payers of income-tax? Five thousand rupees a day I should say would hardly meet them!

There was a levee on Friday for all the officers civil and military. These levees are as a general rule uninteresting opportunities. Yet now and again you find something amusing at them, you do find for instance commandants forgetting the names of their own officers, names that they know in reality as well as their own, and yet when the time comes for them to use their knowledge they are strangely and unaccountably at fault.

In the old days when some twenty wizen-faced or bloated old incompetents in the shape of the native officers of the Bengal Army had to be introduced to a Governor-General, it used to be a puzzler sometimes for the old Colonels of Native Infantry to recollect them. I have watched Lord Dalhousie's face many a time when some fat old Colonel was trying hard to blunder through the list of "Ram Sings" and Thakoor Chowbeys of the old *régime*, utterly ignorant of what their names really were, and nervously catching at the Adjutant's prompting from behind. Some made no attempt to disguise the truth, but brought the names written down on a piece of paper, and read them out. Very little excuse however can be made for a man not knowing his own officers' names even in a native corps, in a European one it is so altogether unexpected as to be laughable. There was one Commandant of whom the story goes, that after introducing all the Captains and Lieutenants, as Captain Jones, Lieutenant Jones, and so on, all Joneses, he said when he had finished the list of Lieutenants, "the rest my lord are all Ensigns."

Saturday and Monday were occupied in receiving the visits of the Chiefs in private durbar. Rumour has it that during his interview with Scindia, the Governor-General gave, or promised to vive back the fort of Gwalior to him. This has been said so often, and the promise made by report so frequently, that I have ceased to regard it as of much consequence, the things however, has, I believe, been really done now, and I also hear that with this concession that of withdrawing our troops from Morar altogether, has been granted. It was the fashion when this move was discussed as likely to take place, to decry it as a lamentably bad piece of policy. But I really do not see why we should regret it. Morar, as a station for our troops is detested. All our men and officers will be deluged to leave it, and would be glad never to set eyes on it again. The only man who has the least cause to regret this change is Scindia, and he will regret it when too late. There are those that know the state of his territory, a good deal better than he does himself. And these men make no secret that the withdrawal of British troops will be followed by disturbances, which will make Scindia wish he had never tried to get them removed.

The grand durbar came off as fixed previously, on the 17th, at 11 o'clock. In many respects it was a much larger durbar, and a greater show than Lord Canning's in 1859. And truly it is a curious and interesting sight. The crowd must have begun collecting at an early hour on the roads leading to the grand parade and on the parade itself. The Chiefs and they each mustered as strong a retinue as possible on this occasion, began to arrive at the tents at about 10. They came in order of rank. The small fry first and the great fish latter, Scindia was the last of all, and after he had been seated a short time, the Viceroy made his entry.

It is difficult to describe, without seeing it is impossible to conceive, a scene like that presented at a grand durbar of this kind. One may imagine any amount of display of jewels, gold, and glitter, gorgeous dresses, splendid uniforms, and handsome faces, you may see far more beautiful sights in the shape of court grandeur, at our European palaces, at Versailles and St. James's—but nothing will give you an idea of an Indian durbar. The exhibition of costly jewels, the display of wealth in priceless ornaments and splendid dresses, the strange mixture of wealth and poverty, the means of accomplishing magnificence and splendour enjoyed to such profusion, yet rendered almost void to this end from want of taste! Barbaric wealth indeed you behold—barbaric from its very extent and profusion, and barbaric in the hideous use made of it. With jewels and costly stuffs, shawls, satin, velvet, silk of every colour in the rainbow, the brightest of the bright, a tithe or which would enable a European milliner or tail of to turn out the most splendid dress ever worn at the Tuilleries, these people make nothing. Splendid of course they are. Rich velvet and enormous diamonds, rubies, pearls, and sapphires and countless yards of gold brocade must look handsome and splendid whatever you do with it. But these people make the least of it instead of making the most of it as Englishman would do. As for Frenchmen it would break their hearts to contemplate such waste of the elements of external magnificence. Even with all that, the host of Chiefs who sat on the right side of the huge durbar tent close packed in a semi-circle, and who rose as one man when the band outside began "God save the Queen" and the Artillery thundered forth the royal salute, were a blaze of jewels. From underneath head dresses of every conceivable form and structure, the golden crown studded with rubies, and emeralds, the queer butterfly spreading Mahratta cap, the close-fitting Rajpoot turban one gets so familiar with from seeing the pictures of old Rajpoot warriors in Tod's Rajasthan, the common "pagree" of the Mahomedan Chief, ordinary in shape, but made of the richest material, from under each and all, there are peering dark faces, and bright glancing eyes, eager to catch the first view of the great Lord paramount of Hindoostan. What a multitude of different expressions one notices while scanning that strange group of Princes of royal descent, whose ancestors held the very thrones they now hold, far far back beyond the range of history—the scheming politician, the low debauchee, the debased sensualist, the chivalrous soldier, the daring ambitious descendant of a line of royal robbers, the crafty intriguer, the religious enthusiast, the fanatic and the sceptic side by side, you can trace in each swarthy face the character written on its features by the workings of the brain within.

But the band has concluded the national anthem and Lord Elgin, who does not look comfortable in his staff collar, and gold laced coat, had reached the throne. The canopy that was over it when Lord Canning was here in 1859 has been removed. It is now merely a massive gold chair with crimson velvet cushion, two lions of the same precious metal forming the arms; it stands on a square platform raised about ten inches from the ground, covered with a carpet of gold. The Viceroy bows once to the Chiefs, and once to the European officers and sits down. On his immediate right, below the level of the chair, of course, is seated Scindia, gorgeously dressed to-day in light green satin, and of course a blaze of jewels with the light blue ribbon of the K. S. I., across his breast. On his right is a little figure enveloped so completely in gold brocade, so costly that the fabric is quite stiff with it, with a large costly and very ugly looking head-dress, also of gilded cloth, this little figure is Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal. She too wears the ribbon of the K. S. I., and has donned for the occasion a pair of purple silk gloves; her face is uncovered and you are surprised to see so fair a countenance and so expressive—how great a contrast with her left hand neighbour, who reminds me forcible of some old pictures I have seen of Henry VIII. Next the Begum, sat Colonel Durand, and to his right again the Rajas of Bhurtpore, Koath, Ulwar, Dholepore, Jhallawar, and the Nawabs of Tonk and Rampore, not in the exact order I have placed them in. The Bhurtpore and Ulwar Rajas are mere boys, the former being the younger of the two. Old Tonk reminded me as he did in 1859 of some old pictures I used to see in an ancient big Bible in my childish days of the patriarch Abraham, with his comical hat, and long white beard, and loose flowning dress. The Nawab of Rampore, the third member of the K. S. I., was conspicuous with the blue ribbon of the order across his dress of purple silk. He is much stouter and fairer in complexion than his neighbours, and looks more civilized and more intelligent, but they look the finer men. There is a dash of the savage about Dholepore and Jhallawar, that one cannot but have a lurking admiration for.

At the chair of Rampore Nawab, we have reached the tent pole in the centre of the segment of the circle; to his right there are others, and away behind up to the "kanats" of the tent there are rows of chairs and rows of dark faces, and glittering costumes that would puzzle one to count. On the immediate left of the Viceroy sat the Maharaja of Jeypore. This Prince's features and costume are more purely Rajpoot than any other, he is dressed elegantly and appropriately, without gaudy, tinsel, or effeminate profusion of ornaments, and at the same time handsomely, and as he sits calm and reflective with his embossed shield at his back and his sheathed sabre across his knee he looks every inch of him a Rajpoot Prince. What a contrast—on his left next to him the broad open English face of Mr. Edmonstone, whom, however, the political uniform does not become, he looks pinched and uncomfortable and ill at ease in it. On his left in order of precedence come General Lawrence and the Sudder Judges then Major General Wheeler, and then Sir Stuart Corbett, Brigadiers Troup and Welchman, and several others on the front row, behind which is a large and thickly packed group of English officers and civilians.

I dare say it would be interesting were I to give a list of those on the left side. This I cannot do, but I can give one of the most important personages on the right. There were present:—

Sindia with eight attendants; Jeypore with eight attendants; Bhopal with eight attendants; Boondee with eight attendants; Bhurtpore with eight attendants; Kotah with eight attendants; Ulwur with eight attendants; Tonk with eight attendants; Dholepore with four attendants; Jhallawar with eight attendants; Rampore with seven attendants; Duttiah with eight attendants; Chirkaree with seven attendants; Chutterpore with five attendants; Beronda with three attendants; Kothee with one attendant; Logassee with one attendant; Gorihur with five attendants; Nyagaon-Billehree with seven attendants.

And the list of native gentlemen from the Agra and Rohilcund Divisions.

Raja [illegible] Singh of Kakheepoor; Raja Bulwan Singh of Benares; Kour Chukerwerti Singh, son of Raja Bulwan Singh; Raja Pirthee Singh of Awah; Raja Keeshoo Rao of Bundelcund; Kullyan Singh, Raja of Pusangan; Raja Jugurnath Singh of Powayan; Raja Bijjnath Singh of Bareilly; Kour Kalka Persad, heir to Raja Bijjnath; Baboo Gunga Persad, son of ditto; Raja Jeykishen Doss of Moradabad; Raja Man Singh of Rampore, Jaloun; Raja Dilsookh Rao of Etah; Raja Goorsahai of Moradabad; Raja Hurdeo Bukah of Dhurumpore; Kour Joor Singh of Partabnahur; Nawab Neamut Khan and Nawab Hussein Ruza Khan, grandsons of Hafiz Rehmut Khan; Nawab Sydoldeen Khan; RaoPirthee Singh of Kirnesspoor; Chowdree Naobut Raen; Kour Gugadhur Sir, Naib Ryasat Rasdan of Cawnpore; Thakoor Omrao Singh of Kotah; Chowdree Luchman Singh of Kerowlee; Sheik Surf-ol-deen of Budaon, Honorary Magistrate; Raie Perdawan Kishen; Baboo Bissumber Nauth; Mahomed Noor Khan of Sheerpore; Kour Gujudhur Singh; Thakoor Hookoom Singh of Jurke; Chowdree Dowlut Singh of Raar; Thakoor Rughoonath Singh of Budowlee; Chowdree Kurran Singh of Burowl; Rao Dabee Singh Hurnal Bahadoor of Baiden Cawnpore; Rae Buldeo Singh of Budaon; Lalla Budree Narain of Sukeet; Thakoor Teekum Singh of Oomergurh; Dewan Urjun Singh of Purnah; Mirza Hatim Ally Beg; Abdool Rehman Khan of Pilebheet; Moulvee Wajib-oollah Khan Kajeeal Cazat; Pundit Heranund, Law officer of the Sudder Court; Mohamed Hossein Khan, Principal Sudder Ameen of Cawnpore; Sheikh Momin Ally, Principal Sudder Ameen of Mynpoory; Moulvee Mohamed Buxsh, Principal Sudder Ameen of Agra; Nawab Syfoollah Khan, Deputy Collector; Mirza Kulb Hossein Khan, Deputy Collector; Kour Luchmun Singh, Deputy Collector; Chowbey Dhunput Rao, Deputy Collector; Moulvie Syud Mohamed Mokheem, Deputy Collector; Salamut Raie, Deputy Collector; Moulvie Ameer Ali Shah, Mafeedar of Agra; Sheikh Ameer Ali, Deputy Collector; Lalla Manrai, Government Pleader; Hadayut Ally Khan; Gholam Ghous Khan; Lalla Luchmee Narain; Cazee Barker Ally Khan; Chowbey Seadesson Doss; Gopal Rao Dhoondoopunt of Jaloun; Sheikh Furzund Ally of Airawan; Zillah Futtehpore; Gholam Ghous; Meer Moonshee, Government, N. W. P.

After the Viceroy had been seated a minute or two, he spoke, without rising, as follows. His voice was clear and distinct, every word seemed weighed and was uttered as if he meant what he said. He could be heard easily at the furthest corner of the tent, and I would that the native portion of the audience had understood him as he spoke:—

"Princes and Chiefs,—In inviting you to meet me here it was my wish in the first place to become acquainted with you personally, and also to convey to you, in obedience to the gracious command which I received from Her Majesty the Queen upon my departure from England, the assurance of the deep interest which Her Majesty takes in the welfare of the Chiefs of India. I have now to thank you for the alacrity with which in compliance with my request you have, many of you from considerable distances, assembled at this place.

"Having received during the course of the last few days many of the principle personages among you in private durbar, where I have had the opportunity of communicating my views on matters of interest and importance. I need not detain you on this occasion by many words.

"Before taking leave of you, however, I desire to address to you collectively a few general remarks upon the present state of affairs in India, and upon the duties which that state of affairs imposes upon us all.

"Peace, I need hardly remind you of the fact, now happily prevails throughout the whole extent of this vast Empire. Domestic treason has been crushed and foreign enemies have been taught to respect the power of the arms of England. The British Government is desirous to take advantage of this favorable opportunity, not to extend the bounds of its dominions, but to develope the resources and draw forth the natural wealth of India, and thus to promote the well-being and happiness both of rulers and of the people.

"With this view many measures of improvement and progress have already been introduced, and among them I may name as most conspicuous the Railway and Electric Telegraph, those great discoveries of this age which have so largely increased the wealth and power of the mightiest nations of the West.

"By diffusing education among your vassals and dependants, establishing schools, promoting the construction of good roads and suppressing, with the whole weight of your authority and influence, barbarous usages and crimes, such as Infanticide, Suttee, Thuggee, and Dacoitee, you may, Princes and Chiefs, effectually second these endeavours of the British Government, and secure for yourselves and your people a full share of the benefits which the measures to which I have alluded are calculated to confer upon you. I have observed with satisfaction the steps which many of you have already taken in this direction, and more especially the enlightened policy which has induced some of you to remove transit and other duties which obstructed the free course of commerce through your states.

"As representing the paramount power it is my duty to keep the peace in India, for this purpose Her Majesty the Queen has placed at my disposal a large and gallant army, which, if the necessity should arise, I shall not hesitate to employ for the repression of disorders and the punishment of any who may be rash enough to disturb the general tranquility. But it is also my duty to extend the hand of encouragement and friendship to all who labour for the good of India, and to assure you that the Chiefs who make their own dependants contented and prosperous to establish thereby the strongest claim on the favor and protection of the British Government.

"I bid you now, Princes and Chiefs, farewell for a time, with the expression of my earnest hope that, on your return to your homes, health and happiness may attend you."

I am certain there were none present who understood what Lord Elgin was saying who did not feel that he spoke in earnest. Grieved am I to say that this excellent speech was rendered to the native audience in such a way as utterly to spoil its effect. I cannot imagine why Government who are fully alive to the vast importance of dignity, and an effective mode of action in all their dealings with natives either chiefs or people, permit the whole effect of a costly ceremonial like the present one, to be marred by such a miserable failure as Colonel Durand's attempt or apology for an attempt to interpret His Excellency's speech. If he had been diffident of his powers of translating off-hand, he might have got a translation written out before. If too nervous to speak in public, he might have got it read. It was the same at Lord Canning's durbar. His Lordship's speech (and in speaking in public he excelled) was murdered by Mr. Beadon, then Foreign Secretary, who, however, read out the translation, but read it in so low and ineffective a tone and with such utter want of delivery that it might as well not have been read at all.

That speech of Lord Elgin's nicely translated and read out or spoken in a loud manly voice, and with proper emphasis, and on such an occasion, would have had, *must* have had a marvellous effect—as it was, the effect was sickening—I believe there was hardly a European officer present who did not feel inclined to go and push Colonel Durand on one side, and taking the words out of his mouth speak them out as every one *felt* they *ought* to have been spoken. As it was, he went and stood close to three or four men, who (as of course all the rest did) thought he was speaking to them alone, and mumbled out something in a half whisper. It may have been very good what he said, but only about six of those for whom it was intended could have heard it.

Next time there is a grand durbar. I do hope the Viceroy's speech will be rendered to the native audience as it is delivered, with accuracy of language and idiom, deliberation and dignity.

I must keep for another letter a brief account of the ceremonies of the durbar and the departure of the Chiefs.—*Special Correspondent of the Delhi Gazette, Feb.* 19.

THE VICEROY'S VISIT TO MUTTRA.

A LITTLE after noon yesterday strings of camels and carts laden with tents, &c., of the Viceroy's camp commenced to arrive in the station, and early this morning, the 21st, the whole of the plain known as the race course, and formerly the native Cavalry parade ground, was covered with tents. His Excellency the Governor-General was expected to arrive about 8 A.M. to-day, so, early this morning all the residents of the station went out towards the camp for the purpose of seeing him come in. At half-past 7, the 21st Hussars under command of Colonel Curtis marched down to the camp, and formed up on either side of the main street of the camp, but about one hundred and fifty yards from the Viceroy's tents.

At half-past 8 A.M., Lady Elgin arrived in a carriage and four, with two of the Body Guard riding in front. When the carriage was observed approaching, the Colonel of the 21st, fancying it was Lord Elgin coming, brought his men to the "attention," I believe for the third time since they had taken up their position; and the people at the flag staff being under a similar impression hoisted the Union Jack, but pulled it down again on discovering their mistake, and the 21st were once more ordered to "sit at ease."

About half an hour afterwards (9 A.M.) Lord Elgin rode up accompanied by his staff, the Collector of Muttra and two or three other Civil and Military officers, and behind all, four men of the Body Guard.

His Excellency was dressed in the simplest manner, in a black coat, brown leather jack boots and a white hat (a four and nine). He was mounted on a strong chestnut horse.

As soon as he turned off the road and came up to where the 21st Hussars were drawn up, they "carried swords," and their band struck up the national anthem, and the Union Jack was again hoisted. It required a good deal of persuasion on the part of one of the Staff officers, I believe, the Quarter Master General, before he could make Colonel C. believe it was really Lord Elgin that was coming, the gallant Colonel was determined not to be taken in again.

The Viceroy was looking somewhat fatigued after his ride, indeed the state of the road is not such as would make it a pleasure for any one to travel on it. On one occasion I believe His Excellency was so jolted in his carriage on the road between Furrah and Rankuttah, that he was obliged to get out and ride the remainder of that day's journey. The dust on the roads is something frightful, the Rifle Brigade and the Squadron of 8th Hussars, who came up shortly after His Excellency were so covered with it, that it would have been hard to tell what colour their uniforms were; as for faces, they were undistinguishable.

The Amateurs of the 21st Hussars appear for the first time to-night. The pieces are "Who'll lend me a Wife," and "Bowled out, or a bit of Brummegem." I trust they may have a full house.

His Excellency the Viceroy, entertains the principal Civil and Military officers to-night.—*Id., Feb.* 24.

Business Announcemets.

METAL MART, Boree Bunder—
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Piping.
Stop Cocks, Bib Cocks, Steam Valves, and Indicators.
Ornamental Cast Iron Fountains.
Contractors,' Miners,' and Engineers' Tools.
Nails, Hinges, Woodscrews, Bolts, and Nuts.
Bar, Plate, and Sheet Iron.
Zinc Roofing, Roman, and Portland Cement.
Steel and Files.
Ropes, Chains, Blocks.
"Milner's" Fire Proof Safes.
Weighing Machines for Carts, suitable for Entrance Gates of Public Works.
FLETCHER & MITCHELL.

NOTICE.—The undersigned respectfully returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has hither to received, and begs to inform the public of Bombay and Outstations that, owing to the present Building *undergoing extensive alterations*, he has removed to No. 29, Medow Street, opposite the Bank of Bombay, and trusts to merit the same kind patronage and support, as he still continues to import the same first Class Goods, made especially to order, superior and cheaper to any imported, viz.
Gentlemen's Elastic Enamel Clump solid Boots.
" do. do. Balmoral Boots.
" do. Patent Leather Dress Boots.
" do. French Calf Walking do.
" Shooting Boots with hooks
" French Calf Oxford Shoes.
" Enamel do. do.
Ladies Black Kid Elastic Military Heel Boots.
" Bronze Kid do. do. do.
" Colored Cashmere do. do.
Childrens' Button Cloth Boots.
Do. Patent Leather Strap Shoes.
Youths' Strong Walking Boots and Shoes.
A large assortment of Goloshes, of all sizes.
Also, Hand Travelling Portmanteaus.
Cheaper than any other houses in the Presidency. Further supply has just been received of Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes ex *Wings of the Wind* and *Gloriana*. A further extensive supply is daily expected per *Empress of India*.
RICHARD PARTRIDGE,
Bombay, 29th September 1862. Red Boot Mart.

JACOB AND COMPAY,

CIVIL, Military, and Outfitting establishment, Bombay, always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue, and Scarlet West of England Cloths.
Black, Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties, and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hat, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes, lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Writing Desks, Fancy Soaps, and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats
Single and Double Barrelled Guns.
Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.
A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers, of every discription, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.
A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.
N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.
Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.
Orders from Outstations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay

NEW GOODS.

LATE MESSRS. ESPERANCE & Co.—The Cheapest and best Fitting Tailoring Establishment and Woollen Warehouse.
Late E. & Co. have received per last Overland Mail, a supply of very superior West of England Cloths; Bedford Cords, &c. &c. Garments made of this article in a first-rate style and at moderate charges. A large supply of the real Balmoral Bonnet, and other goods too numerous to mention.
Also, Black and Blue single-milled Woollen Dyed Broad Cloths and Venetians, Black and Drab Alpaccas, White and Colored English-made Shirts and Collars, Indian Gauze, Merino Vests and Pants, Black Silk Hats, Drab Felt Hats, Oxonian, Scilian, and Air Chamber Oxonians, Travelling and Balmoral Caps, Gent's White Kid Gloves, Swimming Bags, Money Belts, and Overland Trunks.
An endless variety of Piesse and Lubin's Perfumery, Brown Windsor Soap, Ambrosial, and Amon Shaving Soaps.
As late E. & Co., have always on hand a large stock of Clothes, both heavy and light textures. Gentlemen leaving Bombay can be supplied with suitable Clothing at very moderate prices.
23, Apollo Street, Fort.

HUNTLEY LODGE.—BOMBAY YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTION.—MRS. FRASER'S INSTITUTION, hitherto located in the Fort, was opened at Huntley Lodge, Byculla, on the 25th March 1861. MRS. FRASER'S method and course of study are designed to *develop* and *discipline*, rather than to fill the mind; to illustrate the art, and to exhibit the sources of self-education; and to afford the opportunity of combining, reviewing or resuming special branches in rudimental or accomplished scholarship. The great business of the instructors in the Institution is to let nothing pass through the mind of the child or young lady without her reflecting upon it, or without drawing out her mind by questions or preparatory remarks, to *think* and *reason* on the facts she is treasuring up. The neglect of the minds of young ladies in this particular, through their whole progress, is indeed melancholy and astonishing. Programmes containing a rationale of the course of study, the names of referees, terms, &c. &c., may be had on application at the Institution, or to R. T. CROSSLEY, Esquire, Agent for Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL £2000,000.
FIRE Premiums for year 1858............£196,148
Do. do. 1859................ 228,314
Do. do. 1860................ 262,977
Do. do. 1861................ 292,402
RESERVED FUND, £1,66,015.
Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
LIFE BRANCH.
The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c. &c., to intending applicants for Insurance
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 14th October 1860.

Auction Announcements.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.
USUAL AUCTION SALE.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms—
500 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
600 " " Long Cloths.
600 " " Madapollams.
700 " " Jacconets.
300 " " Domestics.
A few Bales Mule and Water Twist, &c.
6 Bales T Red Twist.
Bombay, 2nd March 1863. CRAWFORD & Co.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.
On WEDNESDAY, the 4th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell sell by Public Auction at their Room—
25 Bundles of damaged Brass Wire.
A few Dozen Brass and Iron Padlocks.
Hand-vice Hammers, Cork Screws, Marble Balls, &c.
1 Case of Pocket Penknives and Scissors.
36 Kegs of Red Lead.
3 Large Persian Carpets.
40 Large and small Cambay Carpets.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT TARDEO, BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTRIX AND EXECUTORS OF THE LATE DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE MAMA, Esq., DECEASED.
On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., have received instructions to sell by Public Auction at the premises.
LOT.
All that large and valuable Bungalow, situate at Tardeo, on the Breach Candy Road, is pucka-built, situated on the best and airy part of the Island, well suited for a large family, Cookroom, and Out-Houses, Water Wells, together with a large space of vacant ground, sufficient to build another Bungalow in the same compound, containing altogether 8,462 square yards or thereabouts.
The property is now on view.
The plan of the respective Lot and the conditions of sale, subject to which the same are to be sold, can be seen at the Office of the Auctioneers, No. 10, Forbes Street, Fort.
DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
No. 10, Forbes Street, Bombay, 2nd March 1863.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & CO.
Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 3rd instant, a large quantity of Grey Shirtings, Madapollams, Jacconets, Mulls, Twists, and Chintz.
A few Casks of Brown Sugar, a few Bales of Cotton, about 100 Casks White Lead, Iron Bedsteads, Patent Crockery-ware, Metal Cocks, one large Floor Oil Carpet, Wall Paper, and sundry other articles.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 3rd instant, Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Sale, when they will submit to public competition, a large quantity of Grey Shirtings, Madapollams, White Jacconets, Twists, &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
Beaujolais Wine, at Rs. 15 per dozen, Claret, at Rs. 10 per dozen.
One very handsome Ornamental Picture (view of a Railway) in a glass case suitable for Drawing Room.
Millinery, consisting of Muslin and Lace Shawls.
Saddlery, by MacNaghten and William Mirrlees & Co. of Glasgow, and Edward Adams, of London.
Cordage, about 80 Coils Hemp Rope.
Carriage Linings, Oil Carpets for Floor and Staircases.
Wire Netting, suitable for Garden enclosures.
Plated and Bronzed Argand Lamps, by A. J. Nash & Co., of London.
Superior Hair Oil.
De Jongh's Cod Liver Oil.
N. B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.
FRANCIS & Co.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 2nd March 1863.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

[From 22nd December 1862, and until further notice.]

TIME TABLE,

SHOWING THE TIME ABOUT WHICH THE TRAINS MAY BE EXPECTED TO ARRIVE AT, AND DEPART FROM, THE SEVERAL STATIONS

NOTICE.—Bombay time is kept at all Stations on the Railway. The Doors of the Booking Offices will be closed five minutes earlier than the times mentioned in the following Tables, after which no person can be admitted. To insure personal Luggage being booked to be forwarded by Passenger Trains, it must be delivered at the Stations at least fifteen minutes earlier than the times mentioned.

DOWN TRAINS.

Distance Miles.	Stations.		Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.
			A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.		P.M.
	BOMBAY	Dep.	9 0	9 0	7 45	8 0	2 30	5 25	5 35	8 45	10 0	...	2 30
2½	Byculla	"	9 22	9 20	8 0	8 22	2 45	5 37	5 53	9 0	10 22	...	2 45
5¾	Dadur	"	...	...	8 13	8 35	...	5 45	...	9 13	...	...	2 56
8	MAHIM	Arr.	...	...	8 22	...	...	6 0	...	9 22	...	...	3 10
9½	COORLA	Dep.	9 45	9 38	...	8 50	...	...	6 14	...	10 45	...	...
16¾	Bhandoop	"	...	...	...	9 15	...	...	6 38	...	11 12	...	...
20½	Tannah	"	10 27	10 10	...	9 33	3 31	...	7 10	...	11 30	...	...
33¼	CALLIAN	Arr.	11 5	10 43	...	10 10	4 5	...	8 0	...	12 5	...	...
	CALLIAN	Dep.	...	10 55	...	10 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Titwalla	"	...	11 20	...	10 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49½	Wassind	"	...	11 50	...	11 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53¼	Shapoor	"	...	12 3	...	11 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
66¾	Khurdee	"	...	12 45	...	12 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
75	KUSSARAH	Arr.	...	1 20	...	12 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

THULL GHAUT 11¼ MILES.

Distance Miles.	Stations.		Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.
	EGUTPOORA	Dep.	...	6 30	...	P.M. 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
90½	Nandore	"	...	7 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
106½	Deolalee for Nassick	"	...	8 10	...	7 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
126	Niphar	"	...	9 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
136½	Lassulgaum	"	...	9 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
152	Munmar	"	...	10 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
167½	Nandgaum	"	...	11 45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
193½	Chalisgaum	"	...	1 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
205½	Kujgaum	"	...	2 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
221½	Pachora	"	...	3 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
231	Myjee	"	...	4 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
237½	Mussawud	"	...	4 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
250½	JULGAUM	Arr.	...	5 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			A. M.	P. M.									
	CALLIAN	Dep.	11 12	10 50	...	...	4 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
41¼	Budlapoor	"	11 40	11 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53½	Narel	"	12 25	12 0	...	...	5 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
66½	Tillowlee	"	1 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71	CAMPOOLEE	Arr.	1 15	12 45	...	...	5 50	...	...	...	...	...	...

BHORE GHAUT 6 MILES.

Miles.	Stations.		Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only	Week days only.	Week days only	Sundays only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.
			P.M.	A.M.			P.M.						
	KHANDALLA	Dep.	4 15	4 0	...	...	8 20	...	...	...	...	...	...
73½	Lanowlee	"	4 35	4 20	...	...	8.40	...	...	...	...	...	...
83	Kirkulla	"	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
91½	Tulligaum	"	5 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
109	Kirkee	"	6 25	6 15	...	...	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
112½	POONA	Arr.	6 40	6 25	...	...	10 20	...	...	...	...	...	...
	POONA	Dep.	...	7 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
130½	Ooroolee	"	...	8 27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
146½	Kheirgaum	"	...	9 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
132½	Patus	"	...	9 42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
177	Decksal	"	...	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
188½	Poomulwaree	"	...	11 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
206½	Jehwoor	"	...	12 38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
216½	Keim	"	...	1 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
227½	Barsee Road	"	...	1 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
237½	Marheh	"	...	2 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
255½	Mohol	"	...	3 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
276½	SHOLAPORE	Arr.	...	4 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NOTE.—The 2-30 P.M. Train from Bombay will stop at Dadur on Saturdays only.

UP TRAINS.

Distance Miles.	Stations.		Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.
			Noon.									
	SHOLAPORE	Dep.	12 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20½	Mohol	"	1 28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Marheh	"	2 26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48½	Barsee Road	"	3 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	Keim	"	3 36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70	Jehwoor	"	4 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
87½	Poomulwaree	"	5 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
99½	Decksal	"	5 49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
123½	Patus	"	7 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
130	Kheirgaum	"	7 27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
146	Ooroolee	"	8 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
163½	POONA	Arr.	9 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			P.M.	A. M								
	POONA	Dep.	9 50	9 0	2 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
167½	Kirkee	"	10 5	9 20	2 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
184½	Tulligaum	"	...	10 20	3 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
194½	Kirkulla	"	...	10 55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
202¾	Lanowlee	"	11 53	11 23	4 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
205½	KHANDALLA	Arr.	12 8	11 38	4 55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

BHORE GHAUT 6 MILES.

Miles.	Stations.		Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.
			A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A. M.	A. M.					
	CAMPOOLEE	Dep.	3 15	2 0	7 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
209½	Tillowlee	"	...	2 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
222½	Narel	"	4 10	3 5	7 54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
234½	Budlapoor	"	4 45	3 43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
243	CALLIAN	Arr.	5 13	4 7	8 45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	JULGAUM	Dep.	...	...	...	11 45	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Mussawud	"	...	...	...	12 35	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Myjee	"	...	...	...	12 55	...	...	...	...	...	...
29½	Pachora	"	...	...	...	1 35	...	...	...	...	...	...
45½	Kujgaum	"	...	...	...	2 40	...	...	...	...	...	...
57½	Chalisgaum	"	...	...	...	3 35	...	...	...	...	...	...
77½	Nandgaum	"	...	...	...	5 25	...	...	...	...	...	...
98½	Munmar	"	...	...	...	6 20	...	...	...	...	...	...
114	Lassulgaum	"	...	...	...	7 30	...	...	...	...	...	...
124½	Niphar	"	...	...	...	8 20	...	...	...	...	...	...
144½	Deolalee for Nassick	"	...	...	...	10 0	8 5	...	...	...	...	...
160½	Nandore	"	...	...	...	10 55	8 55	...	...	...	...	...
175½	EGUTPOORA	Arr.	...	...	...	11 55	9 0	...	...	...	...	...

THULL GHAUT 11¼ MILES.

Miles.	Stations.		Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.
						A.M.	P.M.					
	KUSSARAH	Dep.	...	...	...	4 15	2 0	...	...	...	...	...
184	Khurdee	"	...	...	...	4 45	2 30	...	...	...	...	...
197½	Shapoor	"	...	...	...	5 35	3 15	...	...	...	...	...
201½	Wassind	"	...	...	...	5 55	3 30	...	...	...	...	...
219½	Titwalla	"	...	...	...	6 30	4 5	...	...	...	...	...
217½	CALLIAN	Arr.	...	...	...	6 55	4 25	...	...	...	...	...
			A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
	CALLIAN	Dep.	5 23	4 15	8 50	7 20	4 30	...	...	...	5 20	...
255½	Tannah	"	6 2	4 50	9 25	8 30	5 13	...	...	...	6 0	...
259½	Bhandoop	"	...	...	...	8 42	5 30	...	...	...	6 15	...
267	Coorla	"	6 30	5 28	9 55	8 58	5 53	...	...	...	6 40	...
	Mahim	"	...	...	...	...	...	9 15	7 0	10 0	...	8 0
270½	Dadur	"	...	...	...	...	6 7	9 25	7 9	10 10	...	8 2
274	Byculla	"	6 52	5 50	10 18	9 23	6 23	9 38	7 21	10 23	7 7	8 7
276½	BOMBAY	Arr.	7 4	6 5	10 30	9 35	6 35	9 50	7 33	10 35	7 20	8 0

GHAUT CONVEYANCE IN ADDITION TO RAILWAY FARES.

BHORE GHAUT...... { Palkies.........Rs. 4 0 0 each. Dhoolees .... " 2 4 0 each. } | THULL GHAUT............Dhoolees..............................Rs. 10 each.

Passengers requiring the Company's Conveyance over the Bhore Ghaut should obtain Ghaut Tickets at the Stations where they take their Railway Tickets.

The Bullock Dumnees on the Bhore Ghaut have been discontinued from the 1st December 1862.

Dhoolee Tickets for the Thull Ghaut will be obtainable at all the principal Stations. The Tickets to be purchased 48 hours before travelling to enable the Company to provide the Conveyance.

Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay Terminus, 22nd December 1862. W. COOPER, Traffic Manager.

Business Announcements

STEREOSCOPIC APPARATUS.—The undersigned have just unpacked several Sets of Apparatus for Stereoscopic Pictures. Each Set consists of,
BINOCULAR Camera of finest Mahogany suited for both Landscapes and Portraits with all the most recent improvements.
FOCUSSING SCREEN DARK SLIDE, &c.
A PAIR OF ROSS'S PORTRAIT LENSES.
A PAIR OF ROSS'S LANDSCAPE LENSES.
A Water tight BATH in Mahogany Case.
A strong OAK PRINTING FRAME.
Two STEREOSCOPIC PLATE BOXES.
A folding CAMERA STAND.
The whole of the above fitted neatly and compactly into Pine Travelling Case with Lock and Key, Rs. 350, net cash.
SETS OF APPARATUS similar to the above but with Lereborn's Lenses instead of Ross's, Rs. 260 nett cash.
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

TO MESSES AND OUTSTATIONS.—MESSRS TREACHER & Co. beg to intimate the arrival of a large increase of Mess and General Stores, and at the same time would observe that they are desirous to extend this branch (Mess and General Stores) of their business for which they now possess every facility, their supplies being personally selected by Mr. Treacher in England, and from the fact of so large a consuming business with so many Branch establishments they can ensure a constant freshness of stock which they now purpose offering at as low rates as possible consistent with first class guaranteed articles. Messes allowed 10 per cent discount for prompt payment.
Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bomba —The Fort and Byculla.
October 16th 1862.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.,
(*Army Tailors by Appointment.*)
IN calling attention to their
Tailoring Department,
(which is now *complete* in its Stock of every Class of *Goods* required by *Civil, Military, Naval,* and *Political* Officers, would state that the great changes which have been made in the Army have been provided for *Officers* of the STAFF CORPS and the NEW CAVALRY and INFANTRY REGIMENTS can be supplied with complete and correct *Outfits of Uniform.*
, *Estimates, and Cards for Self-Measurement forwarded Post-free.*
Gold Laces, Sword and *Shoulder Belts, Swords, Cocked Hats, Chacos,* &c., for Officers of all ranks.
In their
Outfitting Department
will be found every requisite that the Climate of this Country renders necessary, to be worn, viz.:—
Merino Lambs' Wool, and India Gauze Under-Vests, and Pants.
Cotton, Thread, Merino, and Lambs' Wool Socks.
Neckties Scarves, Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.
Long Cloth Shirts, and Shirt Collars, in every shape.
Calfskin Boots, with Elastic Sides.
Strong Walking and Shooting Boots.
Patent Leather Boots and Shoes.
Ready-made Clothing
Of all sizes, always on hand, made in the best possible manner.
Overland Trunks,
RAILWAY COMPANIONS, CARPET BAGS, AND RUGS.
Their
Hat Department
contains all the recent *Novelties* in *Hats* or *Caps* as well as the *Air Chamber Helmets,* and *Shooting Hats.*
The New Staff Corps Helmet.
Extract from G. O. 16th August No. 855.
"His Excellency takes this opportunity to remark on the diversity of style of Head Dress adopted by Officers of the Staff since the introduction of the Ellwood Helmet. To assist as far as possible in establishing uniformity in this article of dress, a Sealed Pattern of Helmet, on which a White Pugree is to be worn, has been lodged in the Office of the Adjutant General at Poona, as well as at the shops of Messrs. WATSON & Co., Military Outfitters, Bombay, Poona, and Kurrachee, from which Pattern no deviation will be permitted."
Bombay, 30th December 1862.

LONDON HOUSE.
WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, AND ENGRAVERS.
THORNHILL, BROTHERS & Co., beg to draw the attention of their patrons and the public in general, to their new stock of Jewellery, Watches, &c.
T. B. & Co., receive from their House in London, a fresh supply almost every mail, and they trust the public will not hesitate to send them orders for any thing they may require in their line.
T. B. & Co., have on hand, Wristlets of good Gold, and the latest patterns, Brooches, Necklets, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Rings, set with precious stones, Studs, Sleeve Links, Collar Studs, Ear-rings, Gold and Jet Solataires, Albert and Neck Chains, Lockets, Vinegaretts, Match Boxes, Keys, Charms, Swivels, Hooks, Wedding and Guard Rings, Pencil Cases, Scarf Pins, Buckles, Mourning Rings.
Silver Egg Frames, Christening Mugs. Knife, Fork, and Spoon, Mug, with Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in one, with beautiful morocco case, lined with velvet and silk, Regatta and Rifle Match Cups, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Silver Alberts and Neck Chains.
Nicklesilver Cruet Stands and Breakfast sets.
Best Gold Hunting Watches, Gentlemans.
Do. do. do. do. Ladies set with diamonds.
Do. Open faced, Ladies.
Do. Silver Hunting and open faced English and Geneva.
Do. German Silver Railway Time Keepers.
Ladies Companions, Portmonaies, Ivory Pencil cases with knives attached, Purses, Back-combs, Snuff Boxes, Babies Whistles with Coral-handles, Chuckmuck cases, Masonic Clothing and Jewellery, Small Horn Musical Boxes playing two tunes, Patent Petrolene Gas Lamps, Candle Sticks and Shades.
Clocks of all descriptions from Rs. 10 to 150.
Musical Boxes of the very best make with drums and bells playing the following airs.
1. La Belle D'Orient Valse. 1. Fenella Valse.
2. In the Strand. 2. Spitzan Polka.
3. The Rataplan Polka. 3. Les Zonaves Quadrille.
4. La Travista. 4. Le Barbier de Seville.
5. Red, White and Blue. 5. Kitty Patterson. A
6. The Burlesque Galop. Dreadful Story.
6. Canz mein Leken Galop.
Terms—Cash.
Orders from Outstations strictly attended to, if accompanied with draft or reference for payment in Bombay.
THORNHILL, BROTHERS & Co.,
Watch, Chronometer, and Clock-makers, Jewellers, Opticians and Engravers.
N.B.—Watches cleaned and repaired by a first-class European Watch-maker, and guaranteed for 12 months after repairs.
Bombay, Established, 1861.

Business Announcements.

ROSSELET & Co., received per last mail, a nice Lot of Meerschaum Pipes, from Rs. 10 to 20, Wooden ditto. of different shapes and sizes, Rs. 1 to 4.

ROSSELET & Co., have always on hand, a nice choice of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Companions, Pic-Nic, ditto, Travelling Inkstands, Portfolio, Portmonaieo, and Cigar Cases, fine French Stationery.

ROSSELET & Co., begs to draw the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to their well-furnished stock of Watches and Jewellery.
They have received a beautiful assortment of Cameo and Mosaic Brooches, Ear-rings, and Bracelets, fine Palanquin Clocks with Singing Birds, and a great variety of French and American Clocks.

ROSSELET & Co., Watchmakers and Jewellers, have always on hand an assortment of fine Jewellery, Clocks, Watches, Eye and Opera Glasses, Musical Boxes, &c.
All orders for repairing articles carefully and promptly attended to.
ROSSELET & Co., would be grateful for a continuance of the extensive patronage and public favor they have hitherto received, and will do all in their power to merit it.

AMMUNITION.—ELEY'S AMMUNITION of every description for Sporting or Military purposes, Double Waterproof of Central Fire Caps, Felt Waddings, to prevent the leading of Guns, Wire Cartridges, for killing Game. &c., at long distances, Breech Loading Cartridge Cases, of superior quality, for Shot, Guns, and Rifles.
Contractors to the War Department for Small Arms Ammunition.
Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, Cartridges and Caps for Colt's, Adams', and other Revolvers.
Enfield Rifle Ammunition, and Ball Cartridges for Whitworth and Henry's Rifles, also for Westley Richard's, Terry's Wilson's, Prince's, and other Breech Loaders.
Bullets of uniform weight made by compreression from soft refined Lead.
ELEY BROS., Grey's-Inn-Road, London, W.C.
Wholesale only.

MISCELLANEOUS TOOLS, &c.—BASSETT AND Co. late W. H. WALKER & Co. beg to inform their Customers of the arrival of *Large Stock of Tools of all kinds,* amongst which they mention the following:—

Article	Unit	Rs.	AS.
Turning Chisels, ⅛ to 1½ inch	per set	10	0
Do. Gouges, ⅛ to 1½ "	"	10	0
Assorted Handles for above	per doz.	5	0
Ship Slicers or Chisels, 4 inch	each	6	0
Do. do. do. 2½ "	"	4	0
Galvanized Iron Buckets	per doz.	12	0
File Handles, with Brass Ferules	per 100	15	0
Garden Shears	each	5	0
Do. Rakes	As. 12 to	2	4
Do. Switchers for lopping Hedges, &c. &c.	each	3	0
Do. Pruning Hooks and Saws	"	3	12
Do. Hoes	"	0	12
Do. Trowels	Rs. 1 and	1	8
Do. Dutch Hoes, 5. inch	each	1	0
Do. do do. 6 "	"	1	2
Do. do. do. 7 "	"	1	4
Do. do. do. 8 "	"	1	8
Do. Bill Hooks, Double Edge, No. 1	per doz.	19	0
Do. do. do. do. do. No. 2	"	21	0
Do. do. do. do. do. No. 3	"	23	0
Do. do. do. Single Edge, No. 1	"	18	0
Do. do. do. do. do. No. 2	"	20	0
Do. do. do. do. do. No. 3	"	22	0
Locks, Iron, Pad, No. 1, 2½ inch	per doz.	8	0
Do. do. do. 3 "	"	9	8
Do. do. do. 3½ "	"	12	0
Do. do. do. 4 "	"	15	0
Do. do. do. N. 2, 2½ "	"	7	8
Do. do. do. 3 "	"	10	0
Do. do. do. 3½ "	"	15	8
do. do. do. 4 "	"	19	0
Do. Brass do. No. 1, 1½ "	"	6	8
Do. do. do. 2 "	"	8	0
Do. do. do. 2½ "	"	13	0
Do. do. do. No. 2, 1½ "	"	7	0
Do. do. do. 2 "	"	9	0
Do. do. do. 2½ "	"	12	0
Back Smoothing, and Trying Planes, Cast Steel Twisted Gimlets, Carpenters' Squares from 3 inch to 18 inch, Hammers of all kinds.			
Lamps for the Portico, fitted for Gas Oil	each	80	0
Do. with Lamp-posts	"	100	0
Very best Copal Varnish	per gallon	12	0
Boxes, Dispatch, Japanned	each	19	0
Do. do. do.	"	21	0
Do. do. do. Ornamental	"	24	0
Books, Copying, Foolscap size, 500 pages	"	10	0
Do. do. do. 1000 "	"	14	0
Do. do. Letter size, 500 "	"	9	0
Do. do. do. 1000 "	"	12	0
Oiled Sheets for the above, Demy size	per sheet	0	4
Drying do. do. do. do.	per doz.	0	12
Copying Ink, Waterlow's	per quart	2	8
Do. Presses, Foolscap size	each	60	0
Do. do. Letter do.	"	50	0
Letter Scales, with Ounce and Tolah weights	"	10	0
Faber's Ever-pointed Pencils	"	1	0
Do. do. do. do. Leads	per box	0	8
Do. Cedar Pencils, equal to the best drawing pencils	per doz.	1	8
Magnum Bonum Pens	per box of 12	0	10
Penholders for Pen Nibs, all kinds	per doz.	0	6
Pewter Ink Stands of all sizes	from As. to 12	3	0
Blotting Paper, Red, White, and Buff	per Ream	14	8
Best Mahogany T squares, 3 feet	each	7	0
Do. do. do. 3 feet 6 inches	"	8	4
Best Cast Steel Straight Edges	per foot	2	12
Elliott's Mathematical Instruments	per shilling	0	10
Paint Brushes of all sizes	each As. 6 to	3	0
Hand Brushes	each	1	12
Long-handled Hair Brooms	"	2	12
Bass Brooms	"	3	0
Whitewash Brushes	Rs. 1-12 to	3	0
Horse Brushes	each	2	8
Carriage Mops	"	1	4
Scrubbing Brushes	As. 12 to	2	4
Dandy Brushes, No. 1 and No. 2	As. 12 and	1	0
Powder Flasks	Rs. 4 to	8	0
Shot do.	Rs. 5 to	8	0
Rifle Fittings, consisting of Sponges, Worms, Wad Cutters, Ramrod Tips, Wire Brushes, and Loading Rods, in 3 pieces			
Semicircular Platform Lamps, with Bracket	each	35	0
Guards' Tricolor Lamps, superior	"	10	0
Ticket Collectors' do. do.	"	6	0
Cambridge Reading Lamps, Lacquered	"	12	8
Do. do. do. Bronzed	"	12	8
Bracket Swinging Lamps, for the Cabin	"	10	8
Hanging do. do. do. do.	"	18	0
Best Corrugated Galvanized Iron Roofing, per cwt. of about 100 sq. feet		20	0
Weather Cocks, with 4 points of the Compass, handsomely gilt and ornamental mountings, with Dog, Fox, Flying Horse, Swan, Hare, Pointer, Cock	each	50	0
Wire Fencing, 1½ inch Mesh, for Gardens, Fowl Houses, Rabbit Hutches, &c. &c.	per yard	1	0

BASSETT & Co.
Splendid Pillar Lamps with Ornamental Posts also a Pedestal Lamps for Entrance Steps to Portico's.

Wines, Spirits, Beer, etc.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—
Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply at the Godowns of GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—RUM, of superior quality and strength, in Hogsheads and Butts. FINLAY, SCOTT & Co.
Bombay, 19th December 1862.

BEAUJOLAIS WINE.—A light sound BURGUNDY, price reduced to Rs. 15 per dozen. Apply to MR. CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE.—RUCK, FENWICK & Co.'s SHERRY and PORT. BARTON & GUESTIER, BEYCHEVELLE CLARET, and RUINART PERE, and FILS CHAMPAGNE, just arrived.
MILNER & SON'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES.
Apply to CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at the Godowns of Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Bombay, 6th May 1861.

FOR SALE.—The following superior WINES—
Sparkling Hock, in Cases of 1 Dozen Quarts.
Ditto, ditto 2 Pints.
Ruedesheim, ditto 2 do.
Apply to S. BURSTALL & Co.

BARCLAY'S BROWN STOUT in Quarts, bottled by John Stone & Co., for sale. Apply to LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

FOR SALE.—CHILLINGWORTH'S CROWN WINES.—Just received ex *Gloriana*.



The undersigned respectfully beg to call the attention of their Customers, Military Messes in Bombay, Bengal, and Madras, and the public in general at the Presidency and at Outstations, to their stock of really first-rate Crown Wines, from the well-known Firm of Messrs. Chillingworth & Sons, consisting of Pale and Golden Sherries, and Port, in quarts and pints. Also superior Pale and Golden Sherry, bottled in Bombay. The superior quality of the Wines is guaranteed. JEWAJEE RUTTONJEE SONS, Apollo Street.

WINES, SPIRITS, AND BEER, PRICE LIST.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries, and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.:—

SHERRIES—			
Black Seal.........Amontillado	per dozen	Rs.	28
Bronze do. } White do. } ......Good Dinner Wines	"	"	24
Brown do. } Yellow do. }	"	"	22
MADEIRA, very old	"	"	42
PORT—			
Black Seal—Matured Fruity ......Quarts	"	"	28
Do. Do. ......Pints	"	"	15
Red Seal ......Quarts	"	"	24
Do. Do. ......Pints	"	"	13
CLARET—			
Chateux Margux	"	"	34
Leoville	"	"	28
St. Julien	"	"	22
Medoc	"	"	16
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality...A.DePaul......Quarts	"	"	40
Do. ...A.DePaul......Pints	"	"	21
Do. ...J. C. Morizet...Quarts	"	"	36
Do. ... do ......Pints	"	"	19
HOCK—			
Sparkling and Still { Dembar & Jordan / Coblentz Rhine... } MOSELLE do do.	"	"	38
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE	"	"	21
TREACHER & Co.'s do	"	"	18
CURACOA	"	"	42
MARASCHINO	"	"	40
CHERRY BRANDY	"	"	30
SPIRITS—			
Brandies, Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36	"	"	
Do. ...Julies Robins (30 year old)	"	"	50
Rum ......Fine old Jamaica	"	"	20
Gin—Old Tom....Booth, London	"	"	
Do. ......Hollands, in cases	"	"	
WHISKEY.........Glenlivat, Crabbie	"	"	21

BEER AND STOUT.
Allsopp's and Bass's Ale and Beer, English and country bottle, just to hand, in excellent condition.
GUINNESS' Dublin, BARCLAY and PERKIN' London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.
TREACHER & Co.
BOMBAY, POONA, KAMPTEE, KURRACHEE, AND KOTREE.

JUST ARRIVED.
JEWANJEE EDULJEE'S SONS beg to invite attention to the following, just received ex *Salamanca, Bonne Marie* and *J. J. Dussumier*, and they would solicit early orders from their constituents.
Chillingworth's Crown Claret; a small consignment.
Brandy, Jules Robin's Henry Mounie's and Dunkin's.
Jules Mumm's Champagne in pints and quarts.
Burgoff's Hock and Moselle in ditto ditto.
John Moir's Jams and Jellies in tins.
Fruits in Brandy and Syrup.
French Patties of every variety.
The names of the suppliers will be their recommendation.
Also a small and choice assortment of Tucker's Lamps, so well and favorably known here.
18th February, 1863.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—The following WINES, &c., received from Messrs. F. Giesler & Co., London:—
Champagne, in case containing 1 doz. each.
Moselle, ditto ditto 1 "
Sherry, ditto ditto 3 "
Claret, ditto ditto 2 "
Eau de Cologne, in Boxes ½ "
The following received from Messrs. Cockburn and Campbell:—
Port Wine, (Quarts), in cases containing 3 doz. each.
Sherry, ditto ditto 3 "
Brandy, ditto ditto 1 "
Old Tom, ditto ditto 1 "
Whiskey, ditto ditto 1 "
W. NICOL & Co.

FISHING TACKLE.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. have to hand an extensive supply of the best made Trolling Rods, Lines, Gut, Hooks, Artificial Flies, Nets, and every other Angler's requisite.
The Medical Hall, Byculla, and the Fort, Bombay 21st June 1862.

MESSRS. McCOMBIE & WRIGHT have just received a few Musical Boxes, among which one with a Clarionet Stop, is well worthy of attention.
Church Gate Street.

Insurances, &c.

THE LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE, 137, Leadenhall Street, London.—JAMES HARTLEY & Co., Managers.—Established 1843.—The undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office by first-class Steamers.
T. BLACK, Bombay.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The Undersigned continue to issue POLICIES for *Fire and Life Insurances* on behalf of the above Company, and beg to direct attention to the convenience of the system of FLOATING POLICIES, which they are now empowered to issue. Every information will be furnished by RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1836.
INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
FOR FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCES AT HOME AND ABROAD.
CAPITAL, £1,259,760 *Sterling*.

THE UNDERSIGNED having assumed charge of the Bombay Agency, are now prepared to issue Fire Policies at current rates. Policies are also granted on detached Bungalows and Household Furniture. Therein at Six Annas per cent. per Annum.
FINLAY, SCOTT & Co.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Chief Office—73 & 74, KING WILLIAM STREET, E.C.
Liverpool Office—WATER STREET.
CAPITAL ONE MILLION, (WITH POWER TO INCREASE)
Board of Directors.
Chairman.—F. W. Russell, Esq., M.P., Chairman of the National Discount Company, London.
Deputy Chairman.—Mr. Alderman Dakin, (Messrs. Dakin Brothers, London.)
Francis Braun, Esq., (Messrs. Blessig, Braun & Co., Liverpool.)
C. B. Colchester, Esq. (Messrs. Colchester & Woolner, London.)
J. H. R. De Castro, Esq., (Messrs. Carruthers De Castro & Co. Manchester and London.)
D. N. Giannacopulo, Esq., (Giannacopulo & Cochilani, Liverpool.)
Stephen Barker Guion Esq., (Messrs. Guion & Co., Liverpool.
Mr. Alderman Hale, (Messrs. Warren S. Hale & Sons, London.)
Charles Joyce, Esq., (Messrs. Charles Joyce & Co., London.)
George Kendall, Esq., (Messrs. Kendal Brothers, Liverpool.)
J. H. Mackenzie, Esq., Beddington, Surry, and the Temple London.
John Edward Navlor, Esq., Merchant, Liverpool.
Lightly Simson, Esq., Chairman of the East Anglian Railway Company, London.
Thomas Stenhouse, Esq., Merchant, London.
General Manager—W. P. Clirehugh, Esq.
Bankers.
The Bank of London. Union Bank of Liverpool.
INSURANCES AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE,
On very description of Property.
AT MODERATE PREMIUMS.
LOSSES PROMPTLY SETTLED, AND WITHOUT REFERENCE TO ENGLAND.
Agents for Bombay and Presidency,
Messrs. STENHOUSE & Co.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.
CAPITAL.—£1,000,000.
TRUSTEES.
Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Banker, (Moss and Co.) Liverpool.
Christopher Bushell, Esq., Wine Broker, (C. Bushel and Co.) Liverpool.
Edward Heath, Esq., Merchant, (E. Heath and Co.) Liverpool
BOARD OF DIRECTION.
Chairman of the Company.
Benard Hall, Esq., Merchant, (B. Hall and Co.) Liverpool.
Deputy Chairman of the Company.
Joseph Kitchen, Esq., Merchant, (Duncan and Kitchen,) Liverpool.
Chairman of London Board.
Henry Bruce, Esq., Merchant, Mincing-lane, London.
Directors.
Thomas F. Bennett, Esq., Merchant, (T. F. Bennett and Co.) Liverpool.
Kenneth Dowie, Esq., Merchant, (Kenneth Dowie and Co. Liverpool.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq., Wine Broker, (Charlton R. Hall and Son) Liverpool.
Alexander Hastie, Esq., Merchant, Glasgow.
Edward Heath, Esq., Merchant, (Edward Heath and Co.) Liverpool.
Robert W. Kelley, Esq., Merchant, (Graham Kelley and Co.) Liverpool.
William Hind, Esq., Merchant, (J. H. Hind and Co.) Liverpool.
James A. Picton, Esq., Architect and Surveyor, Liverpool.
Samuel Stitt, Esq., Merchant, (Stitt Brothers and Co.) Liverpool.
H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq., Corn Merchant, (Segar and Tunnicliffe) Liverpool.
Edward P. Alderson, Esq., Merchant, (Kelson, Tritton and Co.) London.
Abel Chapman, Esq., Wine Merchant, (Barton and Co.) London.
Henry Fowler, Esq., Timber Merchant, (H. and R. Fowler,) London.
Samuel Lloyd Stacey, Esq., Merchant, (Corbyn, Stacey, Messer and Co.) London.
BANKERS.
The Liverpool Commercial Bank.
AUDITORS OF THE COMPANY.
Messrs. Harmood Banner and Son, Accountants, Liverpool.
MANAGER AND ACTUARY OF THE COMPANY.
James Moncrieff Wilson, Esq., Liverpool.
SUB-MANAGER OF THE COMPANY.
John Elphick Leyland, Esq., Liverpool.

THE Fire Branch is the only one opened in Bombay.
The Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices.
A liberal discount is allowed on Insurances effected for more than a year at a time.
LAWRENCE & Co., Agents.

BONUS.
ALBERT, MEDICAL, AND FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Established, 1838.
For the Assurance of Lives and also for Granting Annuities and Endowments.
At a General Meeting of the Proprietors of this Company held at the Chief Office in London on Wednesday, the 24th of December, 1862, the Directors presented their Report for the year ending 31st of December 1861, which was unanimously agreed to and adopted.
Professor De Morgan's Report on the result of his recent valuation, and recommending that the sum of Fifty Thousand Pounds should be applied as a Bonus appropriation to the Participating Policies in force on 31st December 1861, was also presented to the Meeting and was likewise unanimously received and ordered to be carried into effect.
The following is an abstract of the above Reports:—

The accumulated Assets on the 31st December 1861, amounted to	£747,930	0	10
Life Department.			
Number of Proposals submitted during the year 1861, 2,939 for sums amounting to	£1,278,726	9	10
Number accepted, and for which Policies were issued 2,235, assuring £845,622 1s. 8d., and producing new Annual Premiums to the amount of	34,290	19	2
Total amount of Life Premiums received during the year	264,878	14	1
Number of deaths that occurred during the year 314, and the sums paid and payable in respect thereof, including Bonuses	180,613	15	9
Guarantee Department.			
Number of New Policies issued 653, producing Annual Premiums to the Amount of	2,794	17	0
Total Premiums received during the year in this department	7,087	14	8
Losses paid, and payable in respect thereof	4,638	6	8

The amount of Bonus applying to each Policy-holder entitled to participation in the Profits as above is now being calculated at the Chief Office, and will, when the particulars are received from London, be immediately communicated to those interested by printed circular.
The next Bonus will apply to Participating Policies in force on the 31st December 1864, and the result will be declared during the year 1865.
Among the advantages offered to Insurers in this Company the following may be noticed:—
Low rates of premium as compared with other first-class Offices—(this is really equivalent to an immediate Bonus). Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policy, or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half-yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly. Thirty days of Grace allowed when yearly or half-yearly, and fifteen when quarterly or monthly. Medical Examiners remunerated by the Company for their Reports. Policies indisputable.
Assignment of Policies registered without charge. Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments. (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted.) Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.
MEDICAL REFEREES REMUNERATED WITH A GOLD MOHUR IN EVERY INSTANCE WHETHER THE RISK BE ACCEPTED OR DECLINED.
Annuities, &c., granted on very favourable terms, and every description of Life Assurance business transacted. Full particulars together with Forms and Instructions to parties wishing to effect Assurance, or Guarantee, or to purchase Annuities or Endowments will be forwarded free to any part of India on application being made to the Secretary.
EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.
Bombay, 31st January 1863.
N.B.—Active Agents wanted at places where the Company is not represented. Apply to the Secretary.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
PRONOUNCED CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE AND APPLICABLE TO EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.
Extract of a Letter from a Medical Gentleman at Madras to his Brother at Worcester, May, 1851:—
"Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made.
CAUTION.
LEA AND PERRINS
Beg to caution the public against spurious imitations of their celebrated
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
L. & P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with spurious imitations, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the names of L. & P. *forged.*
L. & P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of any infringement of their rights.
Ask for Lea and Perrins' Sauce.
, Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London: &c. &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

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